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DANCER

Photo: N. G. Limaye.

POST-SCRIPT ON BENGAL FAMINE

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Men Of The Plough And The Sword!

By CHARLES C. H. WAN

Chinese farmers, who make up nearly 80 per cent of China's population of 450 millions, have done magnificent work in China's seven years of war against Japan, as they did in the rescue of the American fliers. As food growers, regular soldiers and guerilla fighters they have furnished the manpower that has kept the Japanese from conquering China. Though most of them are unable to read or write they all love their fatherland.

Just how much the little peo- by Ho Sze-yuan, Shantung Province's civil affairs commissioner, on his visit to Chungking last winter. What is true of Shantung, which the Japs claim to have conquered, can be said of many other provinces which the Japs claim to rule.

In Shantung, the Chinese hit-and-run county governments communicate with one another by radio and military telephone when they can, but much information has to be passed from ear to ear. The man on the farm, Commissioner Ho says, is the key man in this spy-proof relay system.

To the Japanese, farmers carrying produce to the cities to peddle may seem quite harmless. But when they sell their goods, many of them leave with something more than cash—knowledge of Japanese troop dispositions. In their wake Chinese guerillas often come by night, bringing pandemonium and destruction to the enemy.

According to Commissioner Ho, who played hide-and-seek with the Japs throughout his four years in Shantung, guerilla raids on the Japanese are daily affairs and 70 per cent of them have been carried to success on information supplied by the farmers. The organized guerillas in Shantung, which has a population of 30,099,741, number somewhere around 170,000 and the peace preservation forces 150,000. But the "farmer-guerillas", who are everywhere, are countless. Their service is available at all hours and in all localities.

Commissioner Ho, who moved his headquarters on an average of once every seven and a half days for four years, says that every one of Shantung's special commissioners and magistrates is a guerilla leader or commander of units of the peace preservation corps.

Hide And Seek

Most of the commissioners have their own arsenals to make small arms, including hand-grenades, rifles and light machine-guns. Some are capable of manufacturing heavy machine-guns. Chinese soldiers and guerillas in Shantung know the value of their scanty supply of ammunition. No man is supplied with more than 15 rounds of rifle bullets at one time. He is expected to use them sparingly and with good marksmanship. He opens fire only when the enemy is within 50 meters.

Commissioner Chang Li-yuan, of the Third and Sixteenth Administrative Areas, commands the best equipped Chinese forces in Shantung as a result of the capture of 2,000 rifles by his troops in one engagement. Commissioner Chang recently received a National Guardian Medal from President Chiang Kai-Shek.

Equally intense guerilla activity is found in Kiangsu, a province adjoining Shantung, where hardly a day has passed during the last seven years without fighting between Chinese and Japanese. Despite the Japanese occupation and control of all of its principal cities, railways, highways, waterways and harbours, most of Kiangsu has remained free territory, with the Chinese National flag waving in the villages.

Chinese officials in the province constantly play hide-and-seek with the Japs and their puppets. Often enemy patrols approach and off the officials go with their simple baggage, which is always packed. There have been occasions when officials have been compelled to move several times in one night.

On the seventh anniversary of the war in China, we publish this article as a tribute to the gallant and patriotic peasant guerillas of China who have kept the enemy at bay all these years.

Kiangsu, in which Shanghai is situated, is the most densely populated large political unit in the world, having about 36,469,321 people in 41,819 square miles.

The Chinese guerillas may play even a bigger part in the job of defeating Japan than many have anticipated. The Japanese in Peiping fearful of a Chinese counter-offensive, are taking a serious interest in the guerillas who have been firmly established for years in the mountains west of the ancient capital. In that area, as in others, what the Japanese have achieved is penetration and not occupation. When the day comes it may turn out that the deeper the penetration the greater the calamity.

Behind the Japanese lines Chinese armed forces, including both guerilla units and regular troops, have actively attacked the enemy and disrupted his lines of communication throughout the war. In carrying out sabotage the guerillas have in many cases proved even more efficient than the regular armies. On the whole, however, the credit for preventing the Japs from exploiting the occupied areas must be equally shared by the guerilla columns and regular forces who have been ordered by the Chinese High Command to stay behind the Japanese lines, as in the case of one battalion of the Tsingtao Naval Landing Force, which fought under Commissioner Ho.

Students' Daring Coup

The Chinese guerillas outside Peiping, living under the very noses of the invaders, have been carrying on their activities during all the long years since the outbreak of the war. The guerillas in the mountainous region west of Peiping are truly a motley group of patriots. They include farmers, soldiers, college professors, convicts and students. The guerilla movement may be said to have started with these men and women.

Early in September, 1937 two months after the fall of Peiping, scores of Chinese college students sneaked out of the city into the picturesque Western Hills to fight the Japs. They had as weapons only a few rifles and pistols. It was at once decided to stage a raid to get guns and the Model Prison in the south-western suburbs of Peiping, where the guards had more than 60 rifles and hundreds of rounds of ammunition, was chosen for attack.

It was pitch dark on the night of the raid. The students deliberately walked with heavy steps as the Japs always do. They had a student who knew something of the Japanese language in the lead, carrying a Japanese flag.

Shouting in Japanese, the student demanded admission at the main prison entrance. The guards thought he led a Japanese patrol and hastily unlatched the heavy doors. They were overpowered by the young guerillas and the warden was forced to turn over all the prison's rifles and bullets. The students took to the hills with 300 new recruits from the prison's 400 convicts.

The daring of these college boys inspired others. Hundreds of miles inland 200 students of the West China Union University in Chengtu, capital of Szechwan Province, signed up for a course in shooting from horseback, given at the Central Military Academy under the direction of General Huang Chieh. Many of these students, among whom 50 were girls, became leaders of mounted guerillas.

Along with their pupils many of China's university professors have forsaken peaceful class-rooms for a deadly hide-and-seek game with the Japs. Yang Siu-ling, of Peiping one of the nation's best known professors, is now leading an army of 8,000 guerillas in the Taiheng Mountains in the Hopei-Shansi border region.

"Mother Chao" Of The Guerillas

Among the most famous of China's guerillas have been Mother Chao and members of her family. She is the mother of four sons and five daughters. Her second and third sons and her third daughter were killed in guerilla fighting in North China.

Mother Chao, who is now 64 years old and is respectfully called "The Mother of the Guerillas", learned of the death of one son, Chao Tung, and her daughter, Chao Li-ying, while walking on a Chungking street in 1940. She encountered Wang Cho-jan, former chancellor of the National Northeastern University, who told her that Chao Tung and Chao Li-ying had been killed while crossing a river with their troops on the Honan-Hopei border.

Mother Chao is now living with her 82-year-old farmer husband in Peipei, a suburb of Chungking, after twelve years of organizing and directing guerilla units in North and Northeast China. Her intense hatred of the Japanese goes back to her childhood when she witnessed Japanese atrocities during the first Sino-Japanese war.

Chao-Li-ying was the leader of a band of 200 guerillas in a hard engagement with the Japanese near Hweihsien in northern Honan in 1938. The Japanese had far-more men than Miss Chao's 200 soldiers and the Chinese, unable to reach the hills, took shelter in an old trench. Enemy shells hammered their position and most of them were killed. Miss Chao made her way into Hweihsien, where she found traitors making preparations to welcome the victorious Japs. An old woman told her a safe route of escape and the girl, joined by eight other survivors of the fight, finally reached Chikungshan, a summer resort on the Honan-Hupeh border, where she found her mother.

For several years before the formal beginning of the Sino-Japanese war in 1937, Chao Tung, a former student in the National Northeastern University, was fighting the Japanese in southern Liaoning. Wang Yung-heng, a niece by marriage of Mother Chao, wanted to join Chao Tung's guerillas but he refused to accept her because she knew so little about weapons. Miss Wang, who was 19 and pretty, learned within three months to be an excellent marksman and finally entered a guerilla unit under her husband, a subordinate of Chao Tung.

One day she received word that a large force of Japanese was encamped in a vulnerable position in nearby mountains. She and her husband led thirty men in a raid on the camp but found the Japanese well prepared. Her husband was wounded in one leg and she ordered a retreat but was wounded herself while fighting as a rear-guard. She knelt behind a rock and fired until she had used all her carbine bullets. Then she threw up her hands and cried:—

"Get me alive, please, quit firing at me."

As the Japs approached she picked up a Mauser which she had carried in addition to the carbine and started fighting again. When the Mauser ammunition was gone she used a revolver. The Japs never got her for she saved one bullet for herself and took her own life rather than be captured.

Two-Gun Sister Wang

Not only Mother Chao and Wang Yung-heng but many loyal daughters of China have fought with the guerillas. Two-Gun Sisters Wang, 40 years old, short and stout, is the heroine of a hundred battles, large and small. In her most daring feat as a guerilla leader in the mountains of western Chekiang Province she killed the puppet police commissioner of Chaching one night in his bedroom. She made off with his head. Next morning the police found the head, with those of six other puppet officials, which had been taken by other members of the band tied to the branches of a tree outside the city gates.

Because of her appearance, especially her bound feet, it is easy for Two-Gun Sister Wang to collect information in Japanese strong-holds. She merely picks up a basket of vegetables to peddle and walks into town with no other disguise, for she looks precisely like any one of hundreds of peasant women who sell vegetables on market days.

The ease with which she can enter towns helped her in setting a fire which cost the Japs a loss of 10,000,000 yen in Hungchenciao, suburb of Hangchow.

Among the Chinese women in the war effort is Chen Po-erh, a former movie star, who had many adventures as a political worker among the guerillas in North China. She tells the story of a Chinese woman with bound feet who was captured and raped by a Jap. The woman waited for an opportunity and when she found it strangled the Jap with bandages she removed from her feet.

Child Warriors

Even children have fought with the Chinese guerillas and, like the children in the Chungtiao Mountains in Shansi Province, have eaten thin gruel and have worn ragged clothes cast off by adults. They have sung, as they marched with the columns of fighting men, the guerilla song:—

Nothing to eat, nothing to wear,
So from the foe we take our share
We have no shot, we have no shell,
The enemy will supply us well.

After witnessing Japanese atroci-

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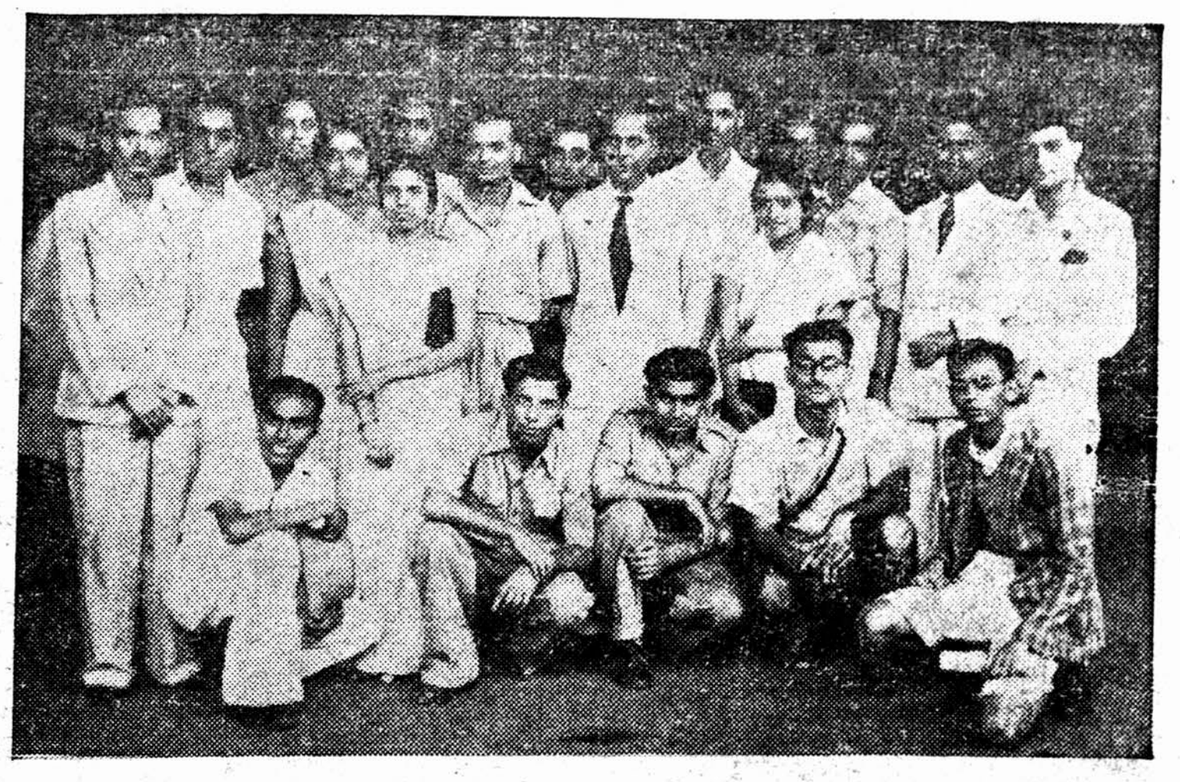
BENGAL POST-SCRIPT

A Medico Brings An Eye-Witness Report



The Second Medical Unit to go from Bombay, led by Dr. Sukhtankar and Dr. K. C. Shah.

By DAUD M. BASSA

In the second week of May, 18 students and a doctor from the Grant Medical College, together with one doctor and three students from the other two sister institutions and four non-medical students left for Bengal in response to the urgent appeal of Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy for volunteers to render medical relief.

They were financed by the Bengal Medical Relief Committee (Bombay) of which Dr. R. N. Cooper, the eminent surgeon, is the President, and by Dr. Roy's Bengal Medical Relief Co-ordination Committee (BMRCC), in Calcutta. During their stay of one month in Bengal they treated over 20,000 cases and worked under the latter Committee which has taken upon itself the task of co-ordinating the activities of the affiliated organisations . . . . about 40 in number—such as the Indian Medical Association, the Muslim League, Hindu Mahasabha, Women's Conference etc.

These volunteers were divided into seven batches which were posted in different parts of the province, as far south as Chittagong and as far north as Bogra. Two of these batches, each under a doctor, constituted Hospital Units and were expected to be in a position to treat all the important diseases then prevalent in their area. The other batches were detailed for Anti-Epidemic Duty and toured the villages giving preventive treatment against small-pox, cholera and typhoid. They were in addition supplied with anti-malarial tablets. When these batches returned to Bombay and all their reports were pooled together, some very interesting facts emerged.

80 Per Cent Are Malaria Victims

The district where the writer was posted, for instance, was popularly, and it is believed, officially too, classed as a surplus area as regards food. It was usual to come across the statement that epidemics and disease were raging only in the deficit areas, as a famine-stricken and debilitated populace could offer little or no resistance. It, therefore, caused us no little surprise to find whole villages afflicted with small-pox and malaria. In the village of Hashokali in Bogra almost all the children we came across had enlarged spleens—so large in fact that it required no great clinical acumen to detect them. Prof. Chattopadhyaya of the Anthropological Department of the University of Calcutta has reported that the incidence of malaria in the province as a whole was 30 per cent a couple of months back Chittagong where some of our colleagues were posted had, according to one report, as high an incidence as 80 per cent!

Govt. Medical Centres Closed Down

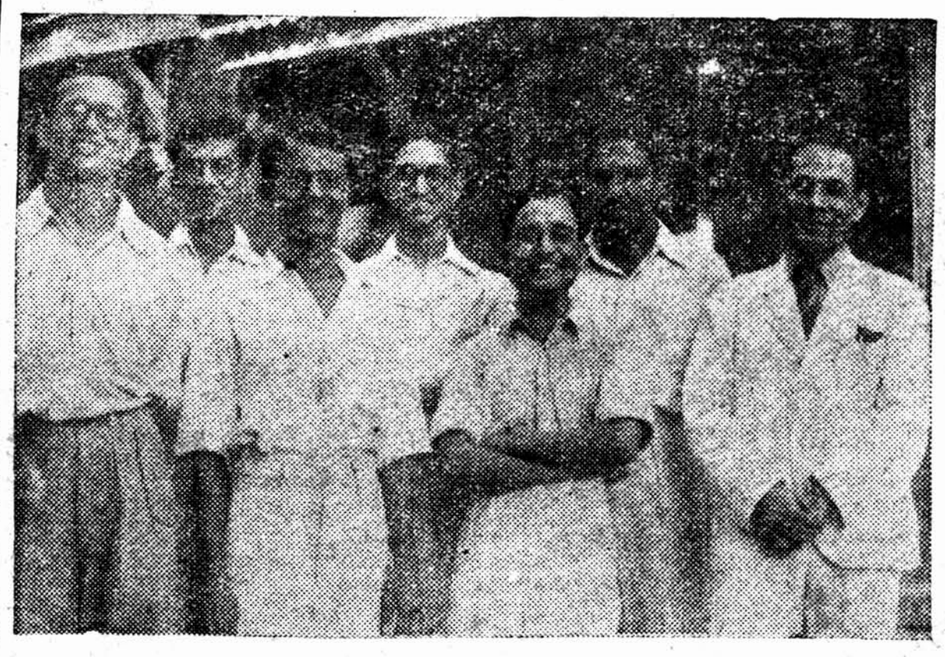
Small-pox, too, is raging in virulent form. Noakhali, in E. Bengal, was one of the worst sufferers and one report has it that 33 per cent of the people were affected, of whom 15 per cent died. According to Dr. B. C. Roy cholera also is rapidly spreading!

We came across many cases of starvation oedema (Dropsy). The number of people suffering from diarrhoea and dysentery is quite large. This was due in some cases to improper diet and in others to "partaking of victua's consisting mainly of rice just after prolonged starvation and in quantity not desirable".

Although there are 70 centres working under the BMRCC, we came across many places where no medical relief was being rendered. Although at one time military medical centres had been opened in some areas, these were either being closed down or had already done so. In Hathazari (Chittagong) with a population of 25,000 there was only one hospital and that too with only 40 beds.

No Quinine Except In Black Market!

This brings me to the great shortage of drugs that exists. The position as regards the distribution of quinine the specific for malaria, is scandalous, hardly any quinine ever reaches those in need of it. At one time it was distributed through the district magistrates and their sub-ordinates, all of whom know so precious little about the use of the drug and are so suspicious of the medical volunteer organisations (which seem to be the only ones doing any substantial work at all), that they had in turn evolved their own method of distribution. This resulted in most of the quinine finding its way—one doesn't know how to the Black Market and the doctors and relief centres were left starving. It had become a standing joke that mixtures of quinine no longer tasted bitter—the reason being that they contained hardly any quinine at all. It appears that the Government of Bengal has been allotted over one lakh pounds of quinine whereas the actual need is about four lakhs It is not as if larger supplies are not available in this country, but, of course, it is meant only for a certain class of people whose need is far more urgent than that of poor Bengal! (I recall in this connection that when I was in the U.T.C. two years back there was any amount of quinine at our disposal though at that time one of the premier hospitals in the city did not have so much as a few grains.) What happens to even this one lakh, the Government only knows because Dr. B. C. Roy revealed sometimes back that it was with the greatest difficulty that he had been able to secure 1000 lbs. for his Co-ordination Committee.



A group photograph of the First Medical Unit to go from Bombay, under the leadership of Dr. Yadu.

People's Prejudices And Govt.'s Neglect

Take, again, the question of lymph for vaccination against small-pox. At present all the lymph is manufactured in one Government factory and the non-official bodies have to depend on it for their supply. Ordinarily lymph is useless 7 days after its manufacture; and with the means at their disposal it is not possible for the vaccinators, especially when they have to be continually on the move, to say whether their lymph is good or not. One village Muddol (Chief) whose services we wished to enlist in persuading the villagers to get themselves vaccinated firmly refused to help but was on the contrary prepared to advise them against such a course. Was he going to make such a fool of himself again, he asked, when within about a fortnight of their vaccination at his own instigation, both his sister and brother had contracted small-pox which eventually proved fatal? We argued with him in vain that most likely they were in the incubation period, i.e., they already had the germs in their body in a latent form, these soon matured and caused the disease. Or in the alternative the explanation was that the lymph was useless and had therefore, failed to give protection or immunity

Then there was the age-old prejudice of some who flatly refused to be vaccinated because they had no desire to offend the Devi (goddess) of pox. After all, wasn't the Devi there to protect them? Then, again there was the 'Sardar' (Leader) of coolies from U. P who said he had no use for our new fangled ideas—they had been able to ward off disease so far and there was no reason why the 'Bhagwan' should now suddenly forsake them Fortunately such people were small in number. All the same, it meant a great deal of waste of time—which they could ill-afford—for the volunteers having to persuade the people. The fact that it was only a few months back after the epidemics had raged for over a year that the Government thought of making vaccination compulsory, is a sad commentary on the way the Government manages its affairs. What is imperative now is that the public should be made conscious of the necessity of taking prophylactic treatment and this is where our leaders can do a lot, for the people will surely listen to them.

Women Volunteers Needed

In the face of a strong purdah system we found it very difficult to vaccinate or inoculate the womenfolk in the villages. A very large proportion of women in Bengal have thus resisted vaccination and inoculation and stand in imminent danger of falling victims to the epidemics, where they have not already done so. What is required, therefore, is that more women should volunteer and this is a point that the other provinces might bear in mind when sending relief units in future.

Scabies, too, is a veritable scourge. It is no exaggeration to say that on an average cut of every four persons at least one suffers from this infection of the skin. As Dr. B. C. Roy says: "The complete absence of sulphur rules out any attempt at (its) treatment."

Wherever we went what amazed us most was the complete absence of panic in face of the epidemics which were then raging in certain villages. What greeted us instead was that supreme calm, superb dignity and matchless pride of an ancient nation that had not known defeat—a nation which inspite of foreign domination was yet able to preserve itself and its institutions. As one patriarch said: "We have endured dire neglect at the hands of a foreign government for the last hundred and fifty years.... The earning capacity of the labourer has gone down....Swamps and marshes, ideal breeding-grounds for mosquitoes, exist in greater number than ever before. No country can boast of such a primitive system of drainage.....Our cup of bitterness is full."

"Under Control"

Now in the face of all this came the broadcast of Governor Casey saying that all was well with Bengal as "epidemics and other diseases are, generally speaking, under control and declining" Diseases under control!" when five million people have already died, when 30 per cent of the people are suffering from malaria—and in some districts as many as 70 per cent when small-pox has claimed as many as 30 per cent of the people as victims in some places.

On top of this comes the order of the Government asking certain public workers not to use the term "second famine" in their speeches.

I recall the case of the Superintendent of a Medical

(Continued On Page 4)

Roosevelt's Rival

If Elected Dewey Will Be Youngest U. S. President

Chicago, June 28—Thomas E. Dewey, who was nominated here to-day as the Republican candidate for the presidency, is Governor of New York State. He is 42 years old and if elected would be the youngest man ever elected President of the United States. The election will be held next November 7.

Dewey first won fame and wide public admiration as a vigorous, talented and fearless prosecutor who brought to justice many so-called "public enemies" who had combined into criminal gangs in the pre-war years. He did not seek the Republican nomination but for many months before the convention was considered certain to receive it. He had repeatedly said he intended to serve out his four-year term as Governor of New York State, but when nominated considered it his duty to accept the nomination he had not sought.

Despite Dewey's refusal actively to seek nomination, his friends and supporters who considered him the best Republican candidate began seeking convention votes for him in primary elections.

In a pre-convention contest in the midwestern state of Wisconsin, early in April, delegates announcing support of Dewey won an impressive victory over other contenders. It was conceded in all political camps that this placed Dewey clearly in the leading position with his party. Wendell Willkie, 1940 presidential nominee, who frankly sought the Republican nomination again, withdrew as a candidate as Dewey delegates triumphed.

Dewey partisans were proceeding in this state contest without help or encouragement from the Governor in their belief that no public servant could refuse a summons to be the nominee on a leading party for the presidency, however much it might interfere with other plans and commitments. Some of his friends and supporters predicted a quick victory for him in the party convention. In the Republican 1940 convention Dewey was an avowed candidate with strong support but not a majority. Willkie won the nomination and was defeated by Roosevelt in the ensuing election.

Dewey's youth was held to be a factor against him in 1940 when he was 38. His supporters then were confident their candidate lacked nothing time wouldn't provide. In 1942 he entered the contest for Governor of New York State, considered one of the nation's highest political offices. Four years before he had sought this office and been defeated by Herbert H. Lehman by a narrow margin of 65.000 votes. In 1942 he won by a plurality of 625.000, becoming New York's first Republican Governor since 1928.

"I Am No Man's Candidate"

For 30 years New York State had been the scene of liberal Government experimentation. Its laws, services and institutions were patterns for those of many other states. Dewey believed the system needed tightening. He gave it a vigorous, skilful administration, appointing high calibre men to key posts

Finding a state treasury surplus, he earmarked enough millions to give each New York serviceman a living wage for 18 weeks after discharge. He assigned other funds for post-war emergency use. One problem is the growing population of the state's mental hospitals. Dewey believed new methods of attack on this problem were needed. Although existing law required selection of one of the hospital superintendents as state administrator, the legislature changed this law. Then Dewey appointed one of America's outstanding medical men to this key post. In 1943 Dewey elevated to the state court bench in New York City, Judge Francis E. Rivers, a negro, who had been his assistant when Dewey was prosecuting city racketeers.

His administration was so effective that at the end of its first year political opponents had a difficult time finding a point of attack and his friends declared it made him the logical candidate for the Republican presidential nomination. Told that he was the candidate of many groups, Dewey is reported to have said: "I am nobody's candidate," and to have plunged in with renewed zeal to the task of being Governor

Attack On Racketeering

Dewey supporters' claim was that he had proved outstandingly successful in two public offices of different sorts, indicating his fitness for the nation's chief executive post. His earlier role as a relentless vigorous prosecutor of crime had brought him fame in the 1930's. Early in that decade, Dewey, then a young lawyer practising in New York, was named chief assistant to the U.S. District Attorney for the southern district of New York. The U.S. District Attorney prosecutes violations of federal laws, while the state district attorney, one in each country in each state, enforces state laws.

Dewey found an underworld of crime, vice and racketeering entrenched in a great city. His shrewd, vigorous attack on the problem marked him as the champion the city was seeking. When citizens of New York City later called the state to step in and clean up the city, Governor Lehman, now director general of UNRRA, selected Dewey for the job. The resulting revelation of vice and corrupt practices became front-page news throughout America. Underworld characters with picturesque names were haled into court and their unsavoury stories revealed. A parade of malefactors to prison began.

Presently, Dewey was no longer the Governor's appointee, but was elected State District Attorney and was the nemesis of wrongdoers in the nation's biggest city. One of the enemies of society he sent to prison was Fritz Kuhn, the "Fuehrer" of the Nazi Bund in America. Dewey convicted Kuhn of stealing money turned in by the organisation members. Later the Bund was proven subversive and smashed.

While still in his thirties, Dewey was one of the best known men in America marked for other, bigger assignments in public service.

His Career

Dewey was born in the little town of Owosso, in the mid-western state of Michigan on March 24, 1902, in an apartment over the general store his maternal grandfather Alfred Thomas conducted. His parents resided in Lansing and three years later moved to Owosso where his father became editor of the weekly newspaper, The Owosso 'Times', and the Republican chairman of the county. His grandfather, George Martin Dewey, was one of the founders of the Republican party. Admiral George Dewey, hero of Manila Bay in the Spanish-America War of 1898, was his third cousin.

On his father's side, Dewey is of English deseent; a Thomas Dewey had settled near Boston in 1634. On his mother's side, he's part Irish: his maternal grandmother came from County Cork. Important to his supporters is that Dewey comes from a good, typical American family in which honesty, sobriety and frugality are cardinal virtues. In the Executive Mansion at Albany, New York,, God's Blessing is invoked for each meal as it was in Dewey's home in Owosso.

Young Tom Dewey got good marks in his studies. When 10 years old he sold magazine subscriptions. He earned money setting type in his father's printshop. did farm work on neighbouring farms. At 17 he had earned enough money for a year at the University of Michigan. He was an able student, editor of the "Campus" daily newspaper, a debater and member of the singing club. He won a state-wide singing contest; a music teacher urged him to develop his fine baritone voice. After his graduation in 1923, Dewey, went on to New York. By then he had determined law was his choice.

Dewey entered Columbia University Law School in New York City. While continuing his study of law there, he went on with voice study and earned money singing in church choirs. In his music school he met Miss Francis Hutt, a young singer from the south-western state of Texas. They were married in 1928.

Dewey completed Columbia's law course in 1925, then worked for a New York law firm. By 1931 he was known as an able, versatile pleader at the New York Bar, and was summoned to be chief assistant to the Federal Prosecutor of the New York area.

Personally attractive, of medium neight, his vigour and alertness were outstanding in the courtroom and in informal gatherings. One writer said "Dewey is by nature as quick, inquisitive and forceful a man as ever lived. Everything interests him, most of all government problems. He attacks with a machine-gun series of questions...feathers fly until the problem emerges in all its nakedness."

His private life is beyond reproach. His favourite diversions are attending the opera or singing duets with his wife on Sunday afternoons.

Prior to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour, Dewey was inclined to believe America's policy should be one of the strictest neutrality. though in 1940 he urged immediate strengthening of the U. S. Navy to make it able to defend both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In 1942, Dewey said: "Certainly I have changed my views on foreign policy everyone has." Also he remarked: "The war in which America's young men are fighting and dying is not a political issue. There is something else that is not an issue; our full support of the Commander-in-Chief, the President of the United States."

Springboard To Presidentship

Dewey endorsed the Fulbright Resolution asking full United States participation in world affairs after the war, and has made clear he believes America must abandon any thought of isolation and play a big part after the war. The 1942 Republican platform in New York State, which had his authorisation called for American participation "with other nations to secure peace of the world by force, if necessary."

Over the years, Dewey has made a number of public declarations on matters of vital national or international policy. He has opposed many of the Roosevelt administration's domestic measures, and in 1942 wrote and published "The Case Against The New Deal", but he has said publicly that the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Fair Labour Standards Act are "here to stay."

In 1943 Dewey said that "the greatest single need is for better management in government." He has sharply criticised overlapping functions of government departments, and decried the national "burden of taxes and debt."

Dewey favours a more vigorous enforcement of anti-trust laws, has declared "the United States can have no healthy trader under monopoly conditions." His supporters point out this note is reminiscent of Theodore Roosevelt, (President from 1901 to 1909) and famed as a "trust-buster" who attacked and broke up monopolies for interfering with individual enterprise.

"In a successful government people are free to think, do and create to their maximum capacity," Dewey said recently, "and in that I definitely include private enterprise."

His followers declare his views and programme are those of the great majority of the American people, and they emphasise the importance of his present position as a springboard to the Presidency. Theodore Roosevelt was one of four New York governors who became President; the others, Martin Van Buren, Grover Cleveland Franklin D. Roosevelt. Six won the nomination of their parties but lost the election: John Jay, George Clinton, Horatio Seymour, Samuel J. Tilden, Charles Evans Hughes and Alfred E. Smith. —U.S.O.W.I.

Mr. Thomas Dewey

This is a modern success story. It is the life history of a brilliant bu unknown young lawyer who first entered the limelight as a knight errant against the underworld. From there he rose to become the governor of America's most populous state. He is now the candidate of a major political party for America's highest office. If elected, he would be the youngest man ever to occupy the White House and from there would guide the United States through a world crisis. His name is Thomas E. Dewey.

Bengal Post-Script

(Continued From Page 3)

School who once had occasion to report that he had come across people dying of starvation in his own street. He told us how he was summarily summoned by the Magistrate of the place, who warned him of the great offense he was committing and asked him as a doctor, to ascribe the deaths to any cause other than starvation.

Will there be a second epidemic? is the burning question of the day: It is in fact difficult to say whether the present epidemic can even now be considered to be over and it is too early to prophesy as regards the future. But whether there will be second epidemic depends very much on the answer to the question, "Will there be a second famine?" If a second famine is averted, well and good. We can then be reasonably sure and say that the epidemics will not, or at least, should not recur. Expert opinion seems to be agreed that there may be a second famine and for the following reasons:—

(1) A very substantial part of the population, about 5 millions, has been wiped out and a much larger part debilitated by hunger and disease. This has resulted in a great shortage of labour and lack of sufficient hands to grow food. New crops are, therefore, difficult to sow in some places and where sown equally difficult to reap.

(2) Bengal may be roughly divided into two areas as regards food—the North being a surplus and the East a deficit area. The total yield, according to official estimates will be just sufficient for the needs of the province. If, therefore, the transport of the grains from one area to the other can be ensured, then Bengal is saved. Owing to the war, however, the whole (civilian) transport system has collapsed. Add to this the fact that Bengal is a land of rivers and streams and that most of the boats have been seized by the Government, though they seem to have now adopted the wise policy of returning them.

(3) Wherever there are large concentrations of population as in the towns, rationing has been introduced. So far as the prevention of dissatisfaction among these populations is concerned, this policy seems to have been an admirable success but in the process the villages have been thrown to the wolves. One would have thought that the best way to fight the famine and to defeat the aims of the anti-social elements would have been to buy up all the existing stocks as in Bombay, for example, but this the Government has persistently refused to do.

(4) The cattle, too, have not escaped the famine with the result that the number of bullocks etc to plough the fields is considerably diminished. The supply of milk, too, has gone down and this has fallen heavily on the most important section of the community, namely, the infants and children. Some idea of mortality figures amongst the younger section of the community may be gained by the fact that in some places about 50 p.c. of schools have had to close down owing to poor attendance and in other places where they do run they have only 50 p.c or less of their former complement.

The duty of us in Bombay then is clear. Bombay has a proud record of service to Bengal—a record that is second to none. We have given of our best in men and material. But that is only a drop in the ocean. As Dr. B. C. Roy declared in Bombay sometime back, the immensity of the problem is sufficient to stagger the imagination. We are by no means trying to solve the problem—we have hardly touched the fringe of it. The relief that has been rendered so far, he continued, is negligible except as a balm to our conscience.

Save Bengal

Funds are sorely needed. Such is their lack of funds that even the most prominent relief organisation. the BMRCC. can ill-afford to keep a full-time typist or stenographer. It is difficult to imagine prominent doctors having themselves to attend to such minor office details as typing letters and going to the stores personally to buy the drugs. when more pressing organising work was waiting to be attended to.

Let us then get on with the job. Bengal needs all the money, all the medicines, all the men that we can send. Bengal, the home of Indian Nationalism, Bengal the home of Indian research and science. Bengal the home of Indian art and culture, Bengal that gave us the immortal Rabindranath Tagore, C. R. Das. Sarojini Naidu, and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Bengal that has considered no sacrifice in the name of Indian Nationalism too small, in short, Bengal the leader of the Indian Renaissance and our proud heritage is dying and must be saved. Shall it be said of us that in Bengal's supreme hour of trial and distress we were weighed and found wanting?

RING ROUND GERMANY TIGHTENS

NAZI COMMAND FACE GREATEST THREAT

Withdrawal From Italy Is Only Hope To Stop Soviet Advance

LONDON, July 8.

From Reuter's military commentator:

Three Allied armies are today about 300 miles from the frontier of Greater Germany. General Montgomery's in Normandy is 300 miles from the Rhine at Cologne; Zhukov before Lvov is that far from Silesia; General Alexander, outside Leghorn, is an equal distance from Villach and Innsbruck in Upper Austria. General Bagramyan's advance on East Prussia is a case by itself.

The German High Command face their greatest threat. Their overriding need is to stop the leak in their front in th East. The Germans have lost twenty divisions in a fortnight. Troops must be sent to stiffen the Russian front.

Marshal Kesselring's armies in Italy are the obvious hope. Given time for reorganisation, Marshal Kesselring should be able to produce twenty to twenty-two divisions. Italy is a secondary theatre of war. Therefore troops must somehow be spared from the Italian front.

From the Italian frontier come reports which tend to confirm this suspicion. Widespread German preparations for the total evacuation of northern Italy are said to be under way. The bulk of the 'Luftwaffe' has been withdrawn. General Alexander's order to partisans on Monday was couched in the language of importance and urgency. If General Alexander and partisans succeed they will disorganise German communications so as to make big a transfer of troops almost impossible and certainly too late to have much effect on the present crisis in the east.

Alternatively the Germans may pull out of Italy, using the present stubborn defence of the Gothic Line as a screen. This would provide General Alexander with a first rate opportunity, for they are no further from the borders of Austria than either Zhukov or Montgomery is from the Reich frontier.

STREET FIGHTING IN LEGHORN

Rosignano And Castellina Fall To Fifth Army

CHIASSO, July 8.

A 'communique' from the Italian National Resistance Committee reports that partisans in Tuscany have begun a general attack on German lines of communication. At Leghorn treet fighting is taking place and all Fascist Chiefs have left the town. Strikes at Turin have spread to new centres in Piedmont and Lombardy.

ROSIGNANO AND CASTALLINA CAPTURED

The Mediterranean Allied Force Advance Headquarters 8/7 'communique' stated: "After overcoming protracted enemy resistance, American troops of the Fifth Army have occupied Rosignano and Castellina and have now progressed just south of Poggibonsi.

Troops of the Eighth Army have repulsed a number of counter-attacks in the vicinity of Arezzo and have made further limited gains. In the upper Tiber Valley, Indian troops of the English Army advancing beyond Umbertide are now in the outskirts of Montnone.

In the Adriatic sector an advance has been made northwest from Ossimo against the enemy who is stubbornly defending the port of Ancona.

AIR SWEEPS

Strong forces of fighter escorted bombers yesterday attacked three synthetic oil plants in German Silesia, two at Blechsamer and another at Odertal as well as aerodrome and rail yards at Zagreb in Yugoslavia.

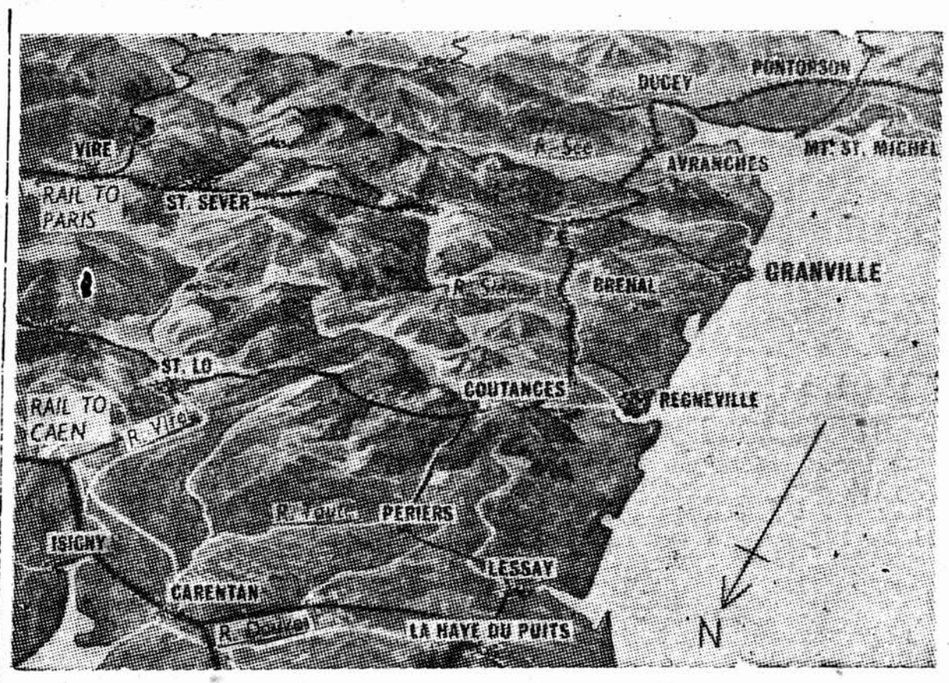
Medium bombers struck at rail bridges and fuel supplies in northern Italy. Fighter Bombers were active against communications and gun positions in or near the battle area.

Rocketfiring fighters attacked railways and rolling stock in Salonika (Greece) area.

In the day's operations 51 enemy aircraft were destroyed; 24 of our heavy bomber and three other aircraft are missing. In night operations on July sixth-seventh, five enemy aircraft were destroyed and 13 of ours are missing.

MAAF flew approximately 2,200 sorties.—Reuter.

UNIVERSITY SENATE ELECTIONS. Prof. B. D. Vyas, Mr. B. J. Akkad, Dr. C. S. Patel, Mr. S. G. Patwardhan and Principal K. G. Pandit have been elected to the Senate of the Bombay University by the Registered Graduates' Constituency and Mr. A. H. Hidayatullah by the Sind Municipal Boroughs.



BERLIN, July 8: The German 'Communique' today stated that "the enemy continued his major attack against the western flank of the bridgehead with concentrated forces and extended it as far as the Vire River. South-west of Airel and south-west of Carentan, he was able t o penetrate our defensive front and make some slight gains of ground.—Reuter.

Decisive Battles Of Normandy In Full Swing

British-Canadian Thrust Into Caen: Street Fighting Continues In La Haye

S.H.A.E.F., July 8.

It is learned at S.H.A.E.F. that British and Canadian patrols attacking north of Caen have at one point reached within one and a half miles of the centre of the town. A general advance of one mile has been made along a seven mile front. The fighting is very heavy and Allied gains are regarded as most satisfactory.

Highly satisfactory gains are also reported from all other active sectors of the Alied front. American troops atacking north and east of Saint Jean de Daye have linked up and captured this village.

While the battle for Caen develops the battle for La Haye at the other end of the front is in the last stages. With the Americans holding dominating positions south-west and south-east of the town, its fall is only a matter of time. Street fighting continues in the town. Minor advances by the Allied armies give the front the appearance of a crazy temperature chart.

British and Canadian troops smashingg on towards Caen, are fighting what may be one of the decisive battles of Normandy. If the city falls Marshal Rommel may have to make a precipitate retreat of 21 miles before reaching another pivot.

Beachhead reports already sav that the German defences are crumbling. Once Caen and its sister town of Fauberge de Vaucelles on the south bank of the Orne are taken Allied armies will be able to flodd on to the plain to the south-east—an ideal battlefield for tanks.

A British Staff Officer told Reuter's Special Correspondent that "the advance on Caen is going very satisfactorily. We are breaking through the German lines."

Fighting is very close and the Germans are doing everything they can with desperate fury to slow the British drive.

Before eight o'clock this mornine the villages of Herouville, Gruchy, and Buron, had been captured. The main opposition is coming from dug in tanks and machine-guns.

British forces supported by guns opened the attack on the defences of Caen at an early hour this morning. Infantry stormed the villages of Galmanche, (three miles north northwest of Caen), La Bijude, and Lebisey (two miles north north-east of Caen) and captured two German strongpoints before 05.00 hours. They have cut through initial German defences and are pushing south. The attack was preceded by last night's bombardment from the air. This morning fighter bombers and medium bombers in powerful and bunched formations have been swooping overhead striking German defensive nests and gun batteries in the rear.

British and Canadian tanks operating with infantry along the 8,000 yards front before Caen had by 09.00 advanced 1,500 yards at the furthest point. From the six villages already captured, troops are pushing ahead and one column is advancing on Epron just south of La Bijude.

This is definitely a big operation and its goal is the capture of Caen. There are still strong German positions to overcome and possibly 30 German tanks have been reported along the front but they have not been in action yet.

Reuter's special correspondent at SHAEF cables.

American advance on the Carentan-La Haye front is still continuing, although slowly. In their move towards St. Jean de Daye American forces have now reached to within less than one mile north of the town. The bridgehead over the Vire has now been extended to a depth of over one mile with a base of two and a half miles.

High Speed Air Raid On Berlin

LONDON, July 8.

During the night flying bomb activity was continued over the southern half of England, including the London area, causing damage and casualties.

Medium forces of United States heavy bombers early this morning attacked at least seven flying bomb launching sites as well as a number of other targets in northern France, it is offically announced.

Bomber Command Mosquitoes carrving 4,000 pound bombs made another high speed attack on Berlin last night. The planes had come and gone before the defences had a chance to ward off the attack, states an Air Ministry News Service to-day. The bombing was as accurate as it was swift and fires were growing as last crews lost sight of the capital.—Reuter.

U.S.A. PLANES BOMB JAP TARGETS

Seventh Sino-Japanese War Celebration From Chinese Base

WASHINGTON, July 8: A communique issued by General Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the United States Army Airforce, states "twentieth bomber command force B-Twenty-nines which yesterday attacked naval and industrial targets in the Japanese homeland have returned to their bases without the loss of a single plane.

The targets hit were Japanese Naval installations at Sasebo and vital war industries at Tobato and Yawata, all on the Island of Kyushu Yawata was previously bombed on the night of June 15.

The mission was flown from China bases on the Seventh Anniversary of China's declaration of war against Japan. No further operational details are available at this time."

Tobata is across the river from Yawata.—Reuter.

Japs Using Poison Gas?

WASHINGTON, July 7

President Roosevelt at his press conference expressed concern over the Japanese advances on the Chinese mainland, but described the Japanese strategic situation as not good.

He pointed out that with modern bombers the Allies were within bombing range of Japan.

President Roosevelt said that he had no information about the Japanese use of poison gas. Reports of such use were being investigated.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

NEW YORK COTTON
(October.)

New York, July 8.

Previous Closing	.....	21.68
Today's Opening	.....	21.62
Difference	.....	—06
Today's Closing	.....	21.65
Difference	.....	—03

FIERCE BATTLE FOR UKHRUL VILLAGE

11,000 Japanese Killed Since Invasion Began, Says S.E.A.C. Communique

KANDY, July 8.

The South-East Asia Command Communique to-day says:

"Fourth corps defenders of Imphal killed over 11,000 Japanese since the enemy attack began in March."

"Though still resisting in some positions around Ukhrul, the Japanese are losing heavily in men and equipment as our troops continue to mop up. Fierce fighting goes on in the Ukhrul village itself. Here the enemy is still entrenched in the northern outskirts

To the south-west on the Imphal-Ukhrul Road, enemy is being relentlessly harassed as he withdraws from positions astride the road. The Japanese in two defence areas north of the road are surrounded.

Withdrawals also proceed from the Shorbung area east of the Kohima Imphal Road, where there has been fighting last week with Japanese remnants.

In North Burma, Chindit troops repulsed a determined attack approximately thirty miles west of Mogaung. In Mogaung Valley, Chinese troops moving south astride the main road elminated enemy resistance and have taken up positions twelve miles from Gaung.

GERMANS ABANDON BARANOVICHI

Soviet Pressure On Vilna Increases

LONDON, July 8.

The German Overseas News Agency today reported that the Germans have abandoned Baranovichi, a strongpoint on the railway from Minsk to Brest Litovsk.

A German 'communique' stated: In the central sector our troops are offering still resistance at all points to superior enemy forces. Our losses are also considerable. The ruins of the town of Baranovichi were abandoned to the enemy without fight. Enemy pressure on Vilna is increasing. South-east of the town bitter fighting continues.—Reuter.

Fate Of Indian Prisoners In Epinal Camp

ZURICH, July 7.—The fate of a majority of 3,000 and odd Indian prisoners of war at Epinal Camp after the air-raid of May 11 is still uncertain, says a special correspondent. According to reports from German sources nearly 1,000 were killed by bombs, but this figure is probably exaggerated for propaganda purposes. In the confusion following the raid nearly all unhurt prisoners escaped and almost 400 succeeded in crossing into Switzerland.—Reuter.

CIVIC RECEPTION TO MAHATMA

Panchgani Municipality's Decision

PANCHGANI, July 8.

The 'United Press" speciol correspondent learns that a proposal to accord a civic reception to Gandhiji during his stay in the town was considered and a decision in the affirmative was reached. The date of reception has not yet been finally fixed, and it is not yet known if and when Mahatma Gandhi would agree to accept the Municipality's honour, particularly in view of the weak state of his health.

"United Press" further learns that a deputation of Harijan labourers of the local Municipality will wait on Gandhiji shortly to appraise him of their hardships in respect of their residential quarters and other daily necessities of life.—United Press

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PUBLIC NOTICES

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(3) LADY TYPISTS with knowledge of filing system. Typing speed about 40 words per minute.

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NOTICE

This is to notify that Mr. J. Sen (Jagadish Chandra Sen), an employee of our firm, last employed in our Bombay office, ceased to be in our service since 12-2-1944. He has no authority to represent us in any capacity whatsoever—Power Tools and Appliances Company Calcutta. 5453

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PUBLIC NOTICES

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Consent of the Central Government has been obtained for issuing further shares under Defence of India Rule 94-A. It must be distinctly understood that in giving the consent the Government of India do not take any responsibility for the financial soundness of any schemes or for the correctness of any of the statements made or opinions expressed with regard to them.

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Signature.....
Full Name.....
Address.....
Occupation.....Date.....

N.B.—Existing Share-holders need not pay any admission Fee.

(9448)

WHY CRICKET SHOULD BE ABOLISHED IN INDIA

By J. C. MAITRA

An old friend of mine who has been a life-long devotee of Cricket asked me the other day, "why don't you agitate for the abolition of cricket in India?" I was rather taken back by this question from a rather unexpected quarter. Then he tried to convince me about the unsuitability of the game to our people from various points of view perhaps, not knowing that I had already written on the subject in the columns of the "Chronicle" and other papers before. I was afraid at that time that my suggestion would raise a hornet's nest about me. But Cricket lovers in Bombay failed to be ruffled in their serenity by this revolutionary proposal, their constancy and attachment to the game being too deep and strong for even such a thought provoking concept. However I am hitting on the point again with the hope that it may find greater attention and support in some future date.

MELANCHOLY SATISFACTION

No one will deny that cricket has a great magnetic power once people take to it But it takes a very long time, indeed, to be attracted by it because of the slow process involved in the play. You may have to play for hours and days together to arrive at a definite result. Sometimes —or rather more often than not—you are deprived of that satisfaction also by the slowness of the pace set by one side or the other or both Draw is the general conclusion of most matches after a play of ten or fifteen hours or more. Still the players and spectators derive a sort of melancholy satisfaction from it and that is why they continue the process again and again.

AN IDLE MAN'S PASTIME

While I fully concede that the game is progressing in popularity and extent in the countries which have taken to it, it has so far failed to attract new lovers outside Britain. Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, West Indies and India, in spite of years and years of world propaganda. The reason is not far to seek First and foremost, it is an idle man's pastime and a very costly one at that As I have already stated, it takes hours and days to decide a match. The last Test match between England and Australia took as many as nine days! There is no wonder that everybody was tired of it and people lost all interest in it. What a prodigious waste of time! In India too we are blindly following in their footsteps by making our National Championship final limitless in point of time. Can we not do anything better?

VERY EXPENSIVE

As for the cost, everybody will admit that it is very expensive. Most of our schools and colleges are unable to encourage and foster other games as cricket devours almost all their income from sport fees. They could easily promote cheap games like football and hockey. But the traditions have taken deep roots in the land and it is now exceedingly difficult to uproot them. Fortunately people are realising the mistake of giving too much importance to cricket as they are being drawn towards the more spectacular and cheaper games

A PAINFUL PROCESS

Football and hockey provide much more thrill and excitement, fun and pleasure in an hour's contest than cricket can produce in a three-day match Exhilarating innings such as a Nayudu could dish out are rare. The artistry of a Vithal or a Duleep is also an uncommon phenomenon. Generally we have to watch the painful process of blocking the ball for hours together Only the ultimate object and the hope of something bright turning up at any moment keep the spectators interested in the battle between the bowlers and the fielders on the one hand and the batsmen on the other. Anybody who sees a game of hockey or football can appreciate the difference between them and cricket immediately Quick movements and ingenious manoeuvres keep you on tip-toe all the time

SINFUL WASTE OF ENERGY

Then there is the question of stamina. For a poor and half starved country like India it is a sinful waste of energy in the pursuit of pleasure It cannot be called a recreation when it taxes the energy of the player to an unbearable and harmful extent. The game is meant for wealthy people who can afford the luxury in time, money and energy and not for those who make a hand-to-mouth living The after-effects of this exacting game is, therefore, very injurious on the players in their later life. Sport is meant for building up of one's health and character That purpose cannot be served by overdoing it. All kinds of excesses produce evil effect on those who are addicted to them The rulers of cricket are, to my mind, blindly leading the followers of the game to an unhealthy channel by increasing the space of time for matches. It is sure to ruin the health of our cricketers in the long run.

WHOLETIME JOB

Professionalising the game as in England is perhaps sensible to a certain degree. Those who take to it seriously will have nothing else to do. To play cricket for hours at a stretch and then attend to other work for a living is criminal both for the player and his employer—from the former's health point of view of course. But I cannot say how for a poor country like India can afford or indulge in a luxury of professional cricket. It is true that some of the prominent players have nominal jobs to do other than cricket. But their number is small. Most of them have to work. So long as the matches were restricted to a day or a day and a half, the question was not so serious. With the considerable increase in the length of time for matches and their number, the matter needs utmost consideration.

BETTER CHANCES TO SHINE

An aspiring cricketer may look at the game from another angle of vision, especially if he wishes to be a batsman. He may be out first ball in a match. Then his chances of shining is gone, unless he is lucky enough to get another turn. He may be dismissed again quickly due to a slight mistake on his own part or that of his partner or the umpire. Then watching the game from the pavilion or tent or fielding through the opponents' innings is his lot. Of course he has a chance to shine in the latter. But his mistakes in this department are noticed more often than his good work. More criticism than praise is, therefore, his share of the achievements. It cannot be said that it is so also in football and hockey. He has greater and more frequent opportunities to shine in the latter than in cricket

RESTRICTED FIELD

Then it must be remembered that cricket is not a world game like hockey and football. It is restricted to half a dozen countries only, among which one, South Africa, does not want to have any contact with us because of our colour. Another Australia, does not want to invite us because our standard is low and it will not pay her to be hospitable to us. And a third West Indies, is too far away. An exchange of visits would be a costly burden on both. New Zealand is in no better position than ourselves to entertain a touring side with a small propagandist capital We have therefore to rely on England alone for visits and tours. Our cricketers have no chance to come into contact with the outside world as they have in football and hockey. Then what is the use of such a game?

MANLY GAMES PREFERABLE

Thus it will be seen from the above that as a game cricket wastes too much time both of the player and the spectator. It is very costly from the financial point of view. It expends much more energy than is good for one's health. Then it does not help us to come into contact with many countries But it must not be supposed that I am opposed to cricket from the sporting point of view It has many qualities which it will be good for us to learn from it. Therefore those who can afford the luxury may still indulge in it but with more limitations in its excesses. It will however be better for the general public—the masses—to adopt the more manly game of football and the more spectacular game of hockey and which, disowing the defects mentioned above, teach all the good qualities which cricket can boast of.

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Seven Years Of China's Ordeal

A WEEK OF WAR By N. G. Jog

July 7.

To-day seven years ago the war in the East began, even though America and Britain consider it to be only two years and seven months old.

For seven long years China has fought Japan singlehanded. She did so alone and friendless from July 7, 1937 to December 7, 1941. Since the latter date she is not friendless. She has got thirty odd Allies. In fact she is reckoned among the Big Four. Her Allies honour her as the senior-most partner. And yet by a supreme irony she is still fighting alone—though not for herself alone!

Therein lies the greatness as well as the tragedy of China. She was the first victim of international aggression but will be the last to be saved from it. Even sympathy was denied to her in the early days and men like Amery shamelessly talked of Japan defending herself against the forces of Chinese nationalism. Even the United States, though it did not openly assume the role of an appeaser like Britain, went on shipping scrap-iron and oil to Japan until the very eve of her treacherous attack.

When the chickens came home to roost at Pearl Harbour and Singapore in December 1941, a big transformation took place in the international status of China. But that was about all she gained from her big Allies. The Japanese flood-tide of conquest reached India within a few months and finally and completely isolated China from the rest of the world. True, she still had direct contact with Russia, who alone had helped her all those years but Russia herself was in a terribly bad away all through 1942 and she could spare nothing for China.

Indomitable Spirit

Fortunately for China, Japan was too busy in 1942 and 1943 in expanding and consolidating her co-prosperiy empire to pay much attention to China. She was content to mark time in the large slice of China she had conquered and to boost the puppet Government at Nanking. Probably the Tokyo war-lords acted—or did not act—in the belief that it would be an easy thing to give the finishing blow to the Chiang-Kai-Shek regime once the war against Britain and America was carried to a successful conclusion.

That hope, however, began to dwindle last year and the Americans began their return journey from their Australian base. General Douglas MacArthur began that journey with his island—hopping in south-west Pacific. Admiral Chester Nimitz later accelerated it into a leap-frogging strategy and the recent landing in Saipan has taken the Yankees within bombing—range of the Nipponese mainland. The Admiral is now even talking of by-passing the Philippines altogether and directly opening the Chinese seaboard for a final assault on Japan.

This has evidently served as a writing on the wall for General Tojo. He sees his empire shrinking before his very eyes, while China though solitary, stricken and sore yet stands as firm and resolute as ever. The puppet government is making not the least headway and the Chinese people were never more united—in spite of the bitter differences between the Kuomintang and the Communists—in their grim resistance to the Japanese. China's internal economy has virtually broken down and famine and pestilence have ravaged the ancient land. Her armies are poorly equipped. Their spirit nevertheless remains as indomitable as ever.

Chiang's Stirring Message

Partly in order to anticipate the Anglo-American drive into China and partly to exploit the present difficulties of that country, the Japanese High Command resumed its offensive in Honan in recent months. One of its main objectives was to seal off the coastal areas altogether. The two strongholds—Loyang in the north and Changsha in the south—were quickly captured and Japan now controls the Peiping-Hankow railway. Considerable activity is witnessed in the Yunan Province, too, so as to prevent the opening of China's life-lines. Chiang himself admitted that "the enemy has made rapid advances in his new drive and the situation is grave." It is, however, no discredit to the valiant Chinese soldiers that they have been compelled to give ground everywhere. Breasts are poor defence against tanks!

How parlous China's present condition is can be seen by the recent visit of Vice-President Wallace to Chungking. That Roosevelt thought it necessary to dispatch such a high-ranking personage to reassure Chiang Kai-Shek and the Chinese people of American loyalty is itself extremely revealing. Whether Wallace was able to satisfy the Generalissimo or not will not be known, the latter naturally being more interested in the translation of the promises of his allies into guns and planes and tanks! As far as China's determination to continue the war is concerned, however, there need not be the least misgiving or doubt. As Chiang Kai-Shek said in his stirring message to his countrymen on the seventh anniversary of the war: "I hold myself responsible to the nation, fellow-countrymen and the Allies to continue the war until victory has been attained and lost territory recovered."

A Worthy Tribute

The following tribute paid to China by Admiral Yarnell highlights the role played by China in the global war against Fascism:

"What China's military resistance means can, clearly and impressively, be seen if we imagine the task that would confront us if China had submitted to Japanese domination. The great tasks still confronting us in Asia and Europe would be immeasurably increased. Japan would have had an unimpeded opportunity to exploit her gains on the mainland of Asia. She would have conquered the most populous country in the world whose hostility would have been disorganised and confused and whom Japan could force to serve her ends.

"Japan would have been freed the great military drain of men, material and energy which China's continued resistance has imposed on her. The forces that died attempting to conquer China and the forces engaged in Japan's present attacks would have been available for use against other targets and would have furthered Japan's aggressive schemes."

One Month Old

The second front in Europe is now one month old. After the brilliant and almost miraculous success which attended its opening stage, the Allies are finding the second building-up stage rather tough. It is true that the Cherbourg peninsula is now firmly in Allied hands and the port itself is being rapidly put into commission. The bridgehead is fairly extensive, though not yet as deep as could have been wished. The Allies have liberated 1,313 square miles of French territory and taken 50,000 prisoners within 30 days, which is certainly quite satisfactory.

Both Generals Montgomery and Bradley have, however, been virtually fought to a standstill at Caen and La Haye respectively. Rommel's resistance has reached a new pitch of strength and bitterness. According to Reuter's correspondent at S. H. A. E. F. Rommel has massed so many troops along the Tilly-Caen front that a saturation point has been reached where fighting is the fiercest. At these hot spots there is one German division to less than three miles—a concentration practically unsurpassed even in the last war. Rommel can pack in no more men.

The fierce nature of the struggle can be seen from the fact that every key point is changing hands a number of times. La Haye, for example, has been twice won and evacuated by the Americans, while the British and Canadians in the Caen area have to pay a heavy price for every yard of advance. Unfortunately the weather has been very much again the Allies. It has frequently immobilised their air force. As Churchill said, "it robbed us of a great part of our immense superiorities in Normandy."

Without Parallel

The wonder, therefore, is not so much that the Allied progress is slowed down but that they are able to keep up the tempo of their offensive at all in the teeth of so many adverse factors. And from Montgomery's point of view, it is not at all a bad thing that Rommel has committed his armour in this decisive manner. Those who have studied the numerous Monty-Rommel encounters in the Western Desert can recall a number of parallels to the present situation at Caen.

There is, however, no parallel at all to what is happening on the White Russian front. The Red Army's advance appears verily like a triumphal march and in the first 11 days of its offensive it has advanced 170 miles, which is a phenomenal feat considering that it has taken such strong bastions as Vitebsk, Mogilev, Zlobin, Bobruisk and finally Minsk itself in its stride!

The battle has now moved to within 120 miles of the frontier of Germany and the Red Army is poised to strike at Vilna and Grodno. The defenders are reeling under the hammer blows of the Russians. If Vilna and Grodno fall, it will be a catastrophe of the first order for the Germans. The Baltic States and East Prussia will lie exposed to the Soviet assaults and the war will enter into an altogether new phase—the last phase.

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A TRIBUTE FROM DR. RAJENDRA PRASAD

Dr. Rajendra Prasad visiting the workshop is shown round by Mr. Sunder Das, the Managing Director.

I was much pleased to be taken round and shown the workshop of the Indian Clock Manufacturing Company Limited at Jamshedpur. I saw various parts of a Clock being manufactured there and I am glad that we can now get a Swadeshi clock manufactured entirely in India. This enterprise deserves encouragement and I wish it all success. The clocks manufactured by the Company are as good in finish and appearance as those of any foreign make and their prices also compare favourably. I am glad that the Company is getting orders and I trust it will receive all the help and encouragement it deserves from the public.

Rajendra Prasad

Jamshedpur, 10th June, 1942

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION

This competition should appeal to all readers as they stand a fair chance of getting a share in the Rs. 2,000 prizes. Two competitors got more than Rs. 750 each in the last competition.

The illustrations A, B, C, are well defined Silhouettes of certain objects. From each of these Silhouettes a part is cut off and reproduced (not necessarily in the same position), on the opposite page under numbers 1, 2, 3....You are to find out the parts belonging to the respective Silhouettes.

For example, a part of the object "H" is cut out and reproduced in other position in No. "8". The white dotted lines in "H" are given only to show exactly where the cuts were put to obtain the part shown in No. "8". Thus No. "8" is entered against "H" in the coupon. You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with annas eight per coupon before Wednesday the 19th July, 1944 subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. Competitor's name and address must be written in full in block Capital letters on each and every entry coupon

2. Entries will be received at the counter during Office Hours from 10-30 a.m to 6-30 p.m.

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons Not more than one number should be entered against each letter.

4 Entrance Fee can be remitted by Money Order or by Postal Order or by Postage Stamps. Insufficient amount will disqualify all the entries.

5 All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on the closing date given below. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected of mutilated entries or those having more than one number entered against any letter will be disqualified

7. In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry coupon mislaid, lost or delayed Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt

9 In no case will any entrance fee or money sent with entry coupons be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No communication will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon If any correspondence is sent along with the entries Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way

10. This Competition is run by the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it This Competition has been licensed by the Collector of Bombay under Licence No 6 dated 12th May 1941

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this competition

12 All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition This is an express condition of entry.

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CLOSING DATE WEDNESDAY 19TH JULY 1944

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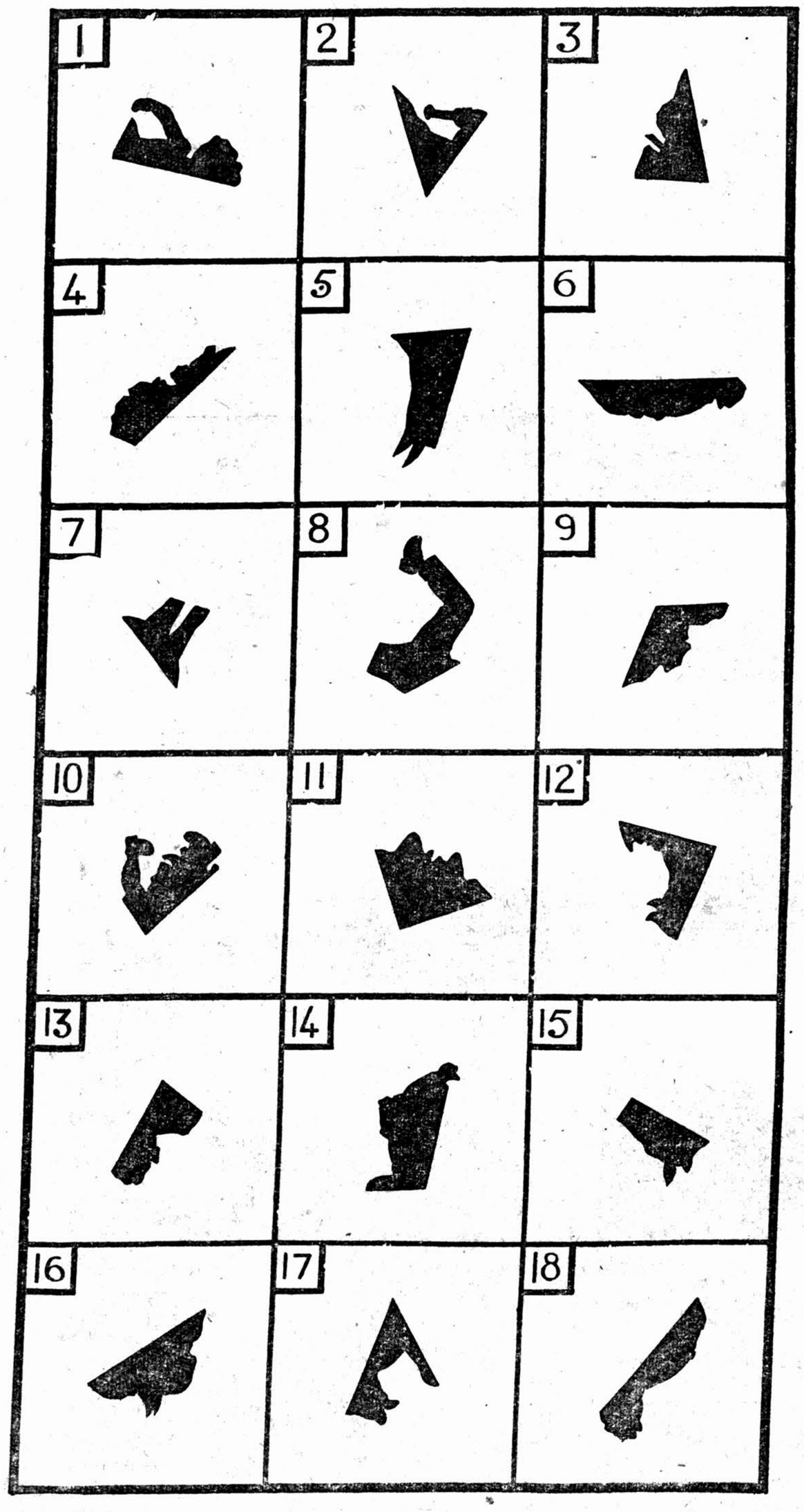

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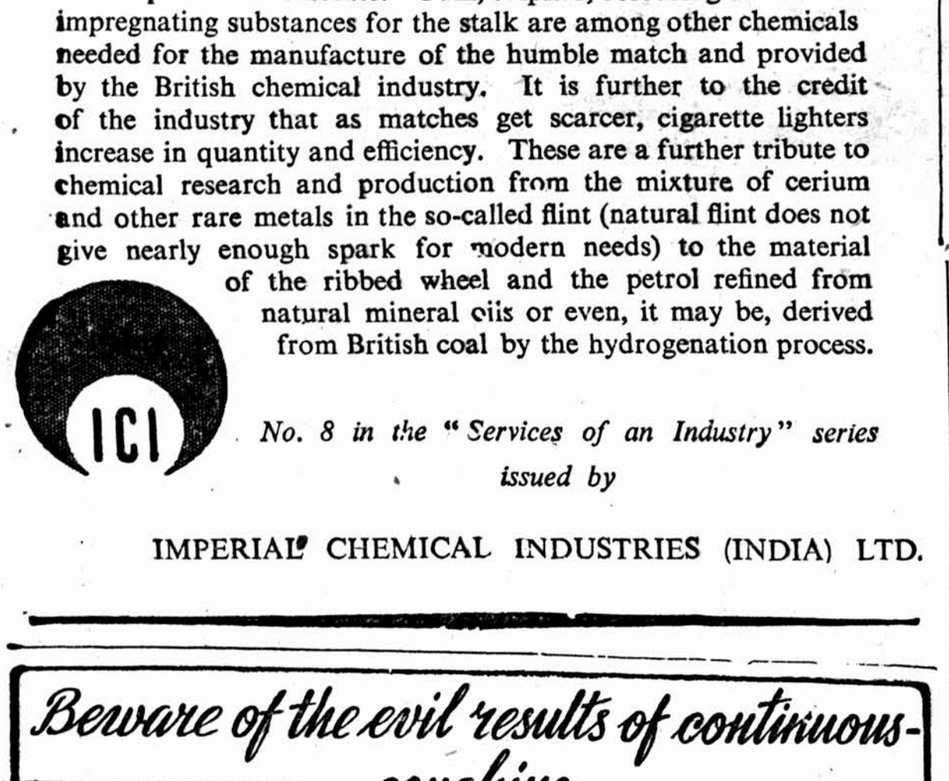
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CITY MARKETS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BULLION: On Friday London Gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar Sterling Cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 at New York. London Spot and Forward Silver quotations were unchanged at 23 1/2 d. and New York Spot Silver was quoted at 44 3/4 cents. The local market was heavy short covering continued owing to scarcity of stocks and prices are reaching higher levels. But the technical position of the market is becoming weak and it is not advisable to follow the rise. Forward Silver opened to-day at Rs. 730/4 and advanced to Rs 131/8 and later reacted to Rs. 131. Gold also after touching Rs. 75/2 reacted to Rs. 75 while Spot Gold was quoted at Rs. 75/7. To-day being Saturday no sales were made by the Bank but usual sales of Gold will be made on Monday.

Gold market was firm on fears that no Durban Bars may be available. Closing quotations:—Ready Silver Rs. 135/8, Forward Rs. 131/8, Gold ready Rs. 75/11, Forward Rs. 75/4.

COTTON: The local Cotton market opened steady at Rs. 419 for September delivery and improved to Rs. 420 under short covering. At this level there was renewed selling and September declined to Rs. 418 and steadied at Rs. 418/4. No business was reported in July contract and nominal quotation was Rs. 402. Pending final decision regarding floor and ceiling prices on the 15th inst., the market is likely to be irregular.

There was no business in July. The market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

I. C. C. July	400	0	0
I. C. C. September	418	4	0

COTTON TENDERS.

Against I. C. C. July Contract 2,750 Bales were tendered on Friday. Total tenders are now 10,000 Bales.

COTTON PARITY: Indian Cotton July Contract is 675 cent points below N. Y. July at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

Bombay, July 7.

	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
July	405/8	400	400
September	422/8	414	416/4

PRODUCE MARKET: With absence of sellers the undertone was good. Groundnut Bombay Bold Rs. 16, Khandesh quality Rs. 17 and Goa delivery Rs. 16/9. Castorseeds Madras Bombay delivery Rs. 17/8, Navlakhi Rs. 17 and Goa delivery Rs. 17/8. Linseed Wagon condition C. P. Rs. Rs. 15/10. G. I. P. Rly. Stations Rs. 15/12. Nizam State Rs. 14/2.

RAJKOT, July 8: Silver Ashad Rs. 135/8, Shrawan Rs. 123, Groundnut Oil Rs. 16/2/6.

JAMNAGAR July 8: Silver Ashad Rs. 136/8, Shrawan Rs. 123/4, Groundnut Oil 18/12/6.

N. Y. COTTON MARKET.

New York, July 7.

Cotton declined on liquidation and hedging due to technical considerations and emphasis on increasing loan repossessions. Prices rallied on renewal of price-fixing, trade support, and the theory that the Government wheat purchasing programme may eventually be extended to cotton coupled with expectations of a bullish acreage report to-morrow. Finally the market eased on realising but closed steady.

8th WEEK

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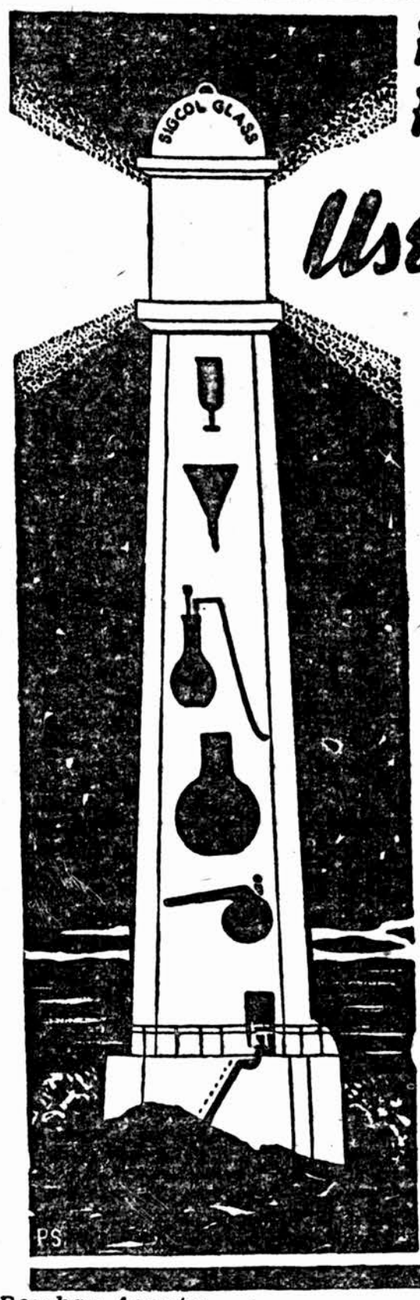

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'GO AHEAD, CHUNGKING!'

What China Wants Is Not An Empty Slogan But Active Immediate Help

By Dr. ELEANOR M. HOUGH

In his recent Fifteenth Report to Congress on Lend-Lease operations, President Roosevelt admitted that, owing to the limited tonnage that can be transported by air, "a great majority of the Lend-Lease shipments to the India-China theatre have, of necessity so far gone only as far as India and Burma."

He pointed, however, to the encouraging fact that the monthly tonnage carried into China by air line from Assam was greater by fifteen times than it was a year before and that shipments were increasing month by month. The Ledo Road was being constructed across Upper Burma from the West behind the advancing troops of the United Nations, who had already covered more than half the distance to the Chinese frontier. And the Chinese occupation, reported on June 11th, of Lungling, a city of strategic importance on the Burma Road, is said to mark the mid-point in the opening of that trunk artery of trade.

Fabulous Prices

Meanwhile internal conditions in China are disquieting. All China's seaports and industrial cities are in Japanese hands. Prices are fabulous, especially in Chungking where Maxwell Stewart wrote in "The Nation" for 18th March, they are 200 times as much as seven years ago and rising by at least 10 per cent a month. The growing inflation naturally handicaps industrial enterprise and even military undertakings. Internal transportation and communication have been disorganised.

The economic position generally, after seven years of fighting, is unsatisfactory, and there is also political unrest. But a major key to the solution of China's difficulties is still the getting through to her of the materials she needs, in quantity sufficient to enable her to face the invader upon equal terms.

"Go Ahead, Chungking" was caption under which "The Wellesley Magazine" published the text of Mme. Chiang Kai-Shek's broadcast on June 13, 1942 to her fellow-alumnae of Wellesley College, where her student years had overlapped those of the present writer. In the course of that broadcast she assured her hearers that

> "the Chinese people are confident of their ability to hold on in the face of apparently insuperable difficulties, if China is given the necessary equipment now.....Our ill-equipped army has held the foe back for all these years. We shall throw him back as soon as we are given the badly needed war planes and artillery that we lack."

Eight months later, on February 18, 1943, the First Lady of China spoke in person to the United States Congress "The New York Times" gave her speeches in full. Both were urbane and courteous with the courtesy so natural to the Chinese, but both too were revealing. In the text of her prepared speech before the House of Representatives appears the Chinese aphorism: "It takes little effort to watch the other fellow carry the load."

An Apt Story

And in her extempore speech to the Senate she told a story of two thousand years ago. It was of a young Buddhist acolyte who, to acquire grace sat day after day chanting "Amita-Buddha! Amita-Buddha! Amita-Buddha!" The Father Prior, observing this, sat and rubbed a brick assiduously against a stone day after day until the acolyte at last asked why. On hearing that it was to make a mirror of the brick, he exclaimed that that would be impossible. To this the Father Prior replied, yes, just as impossible as to acquire grace by doing nothing except reciting "Amita-Buddha!" all day long, day after day

Alas! the point seems to have been missed by her hearers, or surely in the succeeding sixteen months something more substantial could have been done to meet the Chinese need! It was good to read Vice-President Henry Wallace's assurance of May 20 that the message he is taking to China from his President is that "neither the swamps of Burma nor the Himalaya mountains nor Japanese warships s[illegible] stop America from bringing all possible aid and prompt aid to this great and enduring people."

This backs up the reiteration on May 5 of Mr. Henry Stimson, United States Secretary of War during his weekly war review press conference, of the pledge "to use every means possible to speed up the flow of supplies and war material to the Chinese forces to enable them to drive out the Japanese invaders."

Overdue Pledges

And it was good to learn that Mr. Anthony Eden on May 25, winding up in the House of Commons the debate on foreign affairs, had renewed the pledge "that we will not rest until Japan is defeated and China has restored to her all those territories which were wrenched from her

These pledges all are welcome but the aid they promise is already overdue. 'China Information Bulletin No 101,' published at Calcutta on May 17 by the Chinese Ministry of Information, is not reassuring. It quotes the reply, at a press conference the week before by Dr. P. H. Chang, "Executive Yuan spokesman," to a query as to the positive results of American assistance in the training of Chinese troops:—

> "The crucial point here is not so much a question of training as a question of arms. No matter how well-trained the Chinese are if they have not the necessary weapons, they cannot win battles."

He understood that in the Honan plain campaign the Japanese had put in the field 200-odd tanks, several hundred armoured cars and about 1,500 military trucks for swift transfer of reinforcements. The Chinese soldiers had fought on, though moving about mostly on foot and without sufficiently heavy arms. This meant, inevitably, needless sacrifices of life. Dr. Chang said frankly that it was high time the Allies should help shorten the war and end the sufferings of the Chinese by an increased supply of armaments. China, Dr. Chang declared, was not warweary, but she was warworn; not war-tired, but war-torn

China has fought valiantly and borne the brunt of the Japanese attack since July 7, 1937, years before the U.S.A. and England entered the fight against Japan. Self-interest alone should prompt the decision to go all-out in strengthening China's hands. It would be well for her Allies to bear in mind a point which Madame Chiang made in her broadcast of two years ago and which the writer has not seen quoted elsewhere than in the "Wellesley College Magazine." She reminded her hearers then that Japan had recently conscripted all men and boys of nineteen years and upward in the puppet state she had established in Manchuria.

> "Suppose China had not elected to fight a war of resistance or had collapsed? All the manpower of this nation of 450 million people and the resources of a country larger than the whole of Europe would have been thrown into the scale against the United Nations instead of being on their side."

The consideration is still pertinent. Transport, of course, is a major difficulty in getting help to the Chinese, but as Dr Chang remarked, tritely but incontestably "Where there is a will there is a way." The urgent need of an overland route is recognised and its establishment is unquestionably an important military objective, but that will take time and Dr. Chang made it plain that at no time had China looked so much to Allied assistance as she was looking today Until the road can be established, more transport planes are urgently required

Shortsighted Decision

Not to rake up old bitterness, however, justified in connection with the depressing history of the Burma Road, what explanation other than its closure is there for the unfortunate delay in getting the sinews of war to China? Eliot Janeway's answer in "Asia and the Americas" for February, where he writes on 'From Shortages to Surpluses," is at least suggestive He castigates as short-sighted the decision to concentrate first on manufacture for the Western front and the postponing of vitally needed help to China. According to him America's "uncontrolled and unbalanced overexuberance of productive energy" has overshot the mark, resulting in such over-production for the Western front that sharp curtailment of manufacture has been necessary He condemns as absurd what he characterises as

> "the impetuous decision in 1941, so obstinately and narrowly defended since to neglect China because of the alleged impossibility of producing what was needed to reach and to supply her."

The decision not to invade France in 1943, he suggests, was reached by the end of the summer of 1942. What could not have been done for China in the interim, while industries instead are reported to have been running "way ahead of the war in Europe"! Mr. Janeway pertinently hopes that the Chinese will understand that Washington was guilty "not of bad faith with China, but.....of not knowing what it was doing and what it could do."

No one could seriously question the sincere good-will towards China of her great allies, any more than one could question the sincerity of Chinese sympathy with the ideals that the democracies profess. A new era of international justice with freedom for all peoples is their common aim But China's allies must somehow find a way to implement their words of sympathy Kind words and good intentions stop no tanks, divert no bombs. Moral support has its own great value but the reiterated Chinese gratitude for it should be a source of embarrassment not complacency on the part of her allies should serve them as a spur, not a sporafic The recent official pronouncements seem to show the clear realisation that the Chinese cannot fight a mechanised foe with their bare hands It is happily recognised—and we may hope that the recognition will early find more adequate expression in action that it is not "Go ahead, Chungking!"

Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek and Mr. Henry Wallace.

The "Bombay Chronicle" invites original contributions, cartoons and topical photographs for the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly" from its readers. Short stories and humorous articles will be particularly appreciated. Mss should be typewritten and between 1,500 and 2,000 words in length.

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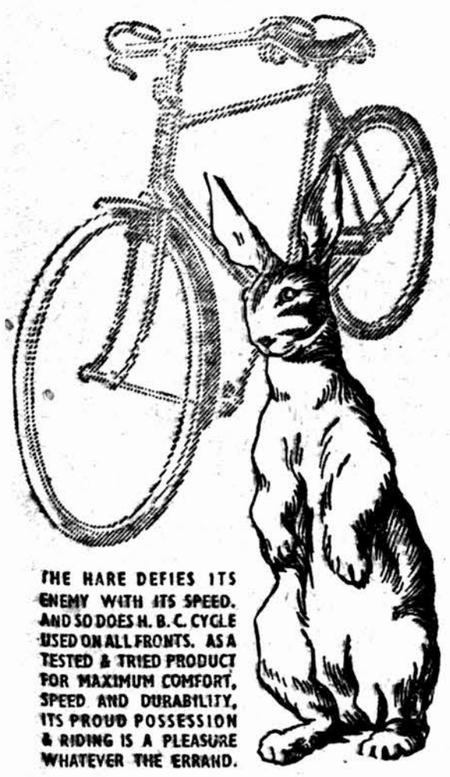

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CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu : Ashad Vad 4, 2000
Muslim : Rajjab 17, 1363
Parsi : Behman 9, 1313
Sunrise : 7-8 a.m.r Sunset 3-20 p m.
Hightide : 2-40, 15-28, Lowtide 8-39, 21-38

To-day's Engagements

GUJARAT ART AND MUSIC CIRCLE.—Vocal music by Vilayat Khan at Laxmi Baug, new Bhat Wadi, near Opera House, today (Sunday) at 5 p.m.

BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAMAJ.—A meeting of the Keralites of "Matunga will be held today (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at the Pioneer Middle School, Telang Road, Matunga.

MAZDAZNAN PRAYER MEETING.—Today (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. at Mazdaznan Temple Hall, Opp. Churchgate Station, Hambandagi Sermon by Dasturji Bode on "In my spirit doth Thy Spirit Shine." Lecture at 6-15 p.m. on "Man is God revealed."

DR. KHAN SAHEB, Ex-Premier of N.W.F.P., who is now in Bombay, has kindly consented to meet informally the Congressmen in the City today (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (N.S.T.), at Dariasthan, Mandvi.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS.—Public Lecture on "The Eternal Verities", Jehangir Wadia Bldg. Flora Fountain today (Sunday) 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE.—A discourse in Hindi by Sri Swami Divakarananda Paramahams on "Manava Dharma" at 5-0 p.m. today (Sunday) in the Blavatsky Hall.

HINDUSTAN TAHRIK.—To meet Dr. Khan Sahib, Ex-Premier, N.W.F.P. the workers of the Hindustan Movement will hold a meeting today (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Imperial Mansion, Ripon Road, Madanpura.

ISMAILIA STUDENTS EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The Annual Elocution Competition today (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. at Blavatsky Lodge. Mr. A. A. A. Fyzee will preside.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL KAMGAR SANGH.—Annual General Meeting will be held today (Sunday) in the R. M. Bhat High School Hall, Parel, at 3-0 p.m.

BOMBAY TAXI DRIVERS' UNION.—The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union will be held today, (Sunday) at 1-30 p.m. at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road.

Monetary Conference Rejects Egypt's Plea

No Incorporation Of Machinery To Release Blocked Sterling Balances

BRETTON WOOD, (New Hampshire), July 7.

The International Monetary Conference last night rejected a proposal of the Egyptian Delegation to incorporate machinery for releasing blocked sterling balances in the projected International Exchange fund.

The proposal which was submitted by the Chairman of Egyptian Delegation Sainy Lackany Bey, is similar to that presented by India at the previous session.

Lackany told Reuter that he realised the difficult financial position of Britain and did not want the release of all blocked balances. What he proposed was a fair rationing of foreign exchange with preferential treatment accorded to the countries of the area.

Lackany said to Reuter's correspondent, "Egypt has accumulated large sterling balances as a result of having adopted the sterling standard. Because of this we have had no choice of accumulating other sort of reserves. The sterling stood us in good stead and we shall continue to be pegged on the sterling. This is the particular wish of our Minister of Finance, Amin Osman Pasha, whom I represent personally at this conference".

Lackany said, "but our present problems is to realise at least part of our sterling balance. Although geographically the area of sterling is large, it cannot supply all Egypt's post-war needs—which include capital equipment, machinery and fertilizers. The 250 million—which include capital equipment, machinery and fertilizers. The 250 million sterling we now hold represent mainly the military expenditures of the United Kingdom and the United States in Egypt. The Middle East conference held last April in Cairo with representatives of the United Kingdom and the United States unanimously resolved that it hoped 'to retransfer foreign credit balances into goods from any source'.—Reuter.

QUOTAS PRESCRIBED TO "BIG SIX"

International Monetary Fund Contributions

BRETTONWOODS, July 8: Observers disclosed on Friday night for the first time a tentative lineup of proposed quotas for participation of major member nations in the International Monetary Fund. The planned size of contributions to funds which will total 8,000 million dollars are: (figures in dollars) United States 2,500 million, United Kingdom 1,800 million, Russia 1,000 million, China 600 million and India and France 300 million each.

The above nations are bein called the "big six" of the Fund because due to the size of their contributons they will have the most votes in determining its operation. It was emphasised that the above figures are purely tentative and mostly established on gold holdings and pre-war foreign trade.

Russia's 1,000 million contribution, though, is based on her 'potential' post-war foreign trade. The same is the case with China, whose original contribution was supposed to be 341 million.

Observers also pointed out a reduction of India's contribution which was expected to put in the fund 347 million. The size of the country's contribution is important because it will determine the amount of foreign exchange—especially dollars—it can buy per year from the Fund.

Under the present provisions member countries will be able to obtain 25 percent of their total contribution in foreign exchange from the fund each year.—Reuter.

EDITORS' CONFERENCE CHIEF ARRIVES

KARACHI, July 8

Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Editor, "Bombay Chronicle", and President of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, Mr. J. S. Karandikar, Editor of "Kesari" (Poona), Mr. A. D. Mani, Editor, "Hitavada", (Nagpur), Mr. Amritlal Sheth, Editor of "Janmabhoomi", and Mr. R. G. Maheshwari of "Nagpur Times" arrived to-night to attend the meeting of the Standing Committee of A.-I.N.E.C. and Sind Journalists Conference. They were received at the station by Mr. K. Punniah, Chairman of the Reception Committee and other office-bearers of the Conference.—A. P.

JOURNALISTIC CODE TO BE DRAWN UP

KARACHI, July 8.

A number of resolutions will come up for discussion before the first Sind ournalists' Conferench which opens here tomorrow. One of them requests the A.I.N.E.C. to draw up a "code of journalistic ethics 'as applying to and binding on all members, and appeals all journalistic associations in India to adhere to such a code.

Another important resolution expresses "great resentment" at the refusal of the Government of India to permit the "National Herald" of Lucknow to resume publication.—A. P.

INDIAN WOMEN'S 'VARSITY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The 28th Convocation of the Nathibai Damodar Thakersey Indian Women's University was held this evening at the Sunderbai Hall, Sir Sitaram S. Patkar presiding.

Sir Sitaram Patkar welcomed Dr. Amarnath Jha who delivered the Convocation address.

(A fuller report will appear in Monday's "Chronicle".).

BRITISH SUBMARINES IN ACTION

LONDON, July 8: British submarines sank two large transports, one large tanker and one medium sized and seven smaller supply ships during recent patrols in the Mediterranean and Aegean waters, according to an admiralty communique' to-day. The transports were torpedoed in a harbour in south France.—Reuter.

MARTYRDOM OF BAB.

In commemoration of the Anniversary of the Martyrdom of the Bab (July 9, 1850) there will be a Public Gathering for this occasion at Baha'i Hall, Krishna Building, 2nd floor, Bori Bunder, to-day (Sunday), at 11 a.m.

GERMAN NATION IN DANGER

Goebbels Calls On People To Meet Demand Of Desperate Hour

LONDON, July 8.

The German News Agency reports a speech by Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels in which he said:

"The German nation is in danger. In this hour when the enemy has begun his general assault on Europe Everybody must meet the demand of the hour for the total throwing in of the individual and of the whole nation with all the material and spiritual resources at his command. Everyone must act both in battle and in his work as if his life were in danger."

Germany's enemies, Dr. Goebbels said, intend "to eradicate the German people and its way of life, root and branch. There is no possibility for us to renew this conflict say in ten or fifty years, if we should prove incapable of resisting the onslaught in this decisive time."

Major untapped reserves in the unbombed areas of Germany must now be mobilised, Dr. Goebbels said, and "each German must now take as a measure of his own way of life a reduced standard of living which prevails in districts threatened by air war."—Reuter.

Bombay Mayor Greets China

The Mayor of Bombay, Mr. Nagindas T. Master in a message to Generalissimo Chiang-kai-Shek on the seventh anniversary of China's fight for freedom says:—

I congratulate Your Excellency and your brave and noble consort, Madame Chiang-Kai-Shek, on the brave and heroic fight against aggression. On behalf of the citizens of Bombay, and I know the Indian people as a whole join in it, I wish you and the Chinese people speedy and glorious success. India and China are destined to play an important leading part in securing freedom for mankind, and I wish that do happen very soon."

PRINCES TO CONFER IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, July 8.

The Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes will meet at the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, from 15th to 18th instant. His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal (Chancellor) who is expected in Bombay on the 14th will preside.

The meeting is expected to be very representative and will 'inter-alia' discuss the latest war situation and other current problems of general interest to the States including civil aviation, joint services and the scheme of attachment.

His Highness the Maharaja Jam Sahib of Nawanagar, pro-Chancellor, is already in Bombay for this meeting.

The Committee of Ministers of Indian States will meet in Bombay on the 13th and 14th instant under the chairmanship of Sir Manubhai Mehta. The recommendations of the Ministers Committee on various items under consideration will be placed before the Standing Committee and circulated to the States.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER CHART

POONA, July 8.

The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at eight hours L.M.T on 5/7/44.

Allahabad 94 80 0, BOMBAY 85 75 0.3, Calcutta 89 77 0.1, Cawnpore 93 79 0.2, Cuttack 94 80 0, Darjeeling 66 57 0.4, Delhi 100 80 0, Dehra Dun 86 69 0.9, Jacobabad 110 89 0, Karachi 89 80 0, Lahore 90 77 0.7, Lucknow 96 80 0.9, Madras 95 78 0.1, Nagpur 91 73 0.9, Patna 89 77 0, Peshawar 99 82 0, Shillong 70 63 2.1 Simla 67 60 T.—A. P.

Unruly Visitor To Cinema House Sentenced

How a visitor to the Palace Cinema insulted and attempted without any provocation to assault one of the partners of the theatre was narrated at the Mazagaon Court when the case of Ardeshir Deboo came up on June 29. The accused was charged under Secs. 504 and 352 I.P.C. and was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 75 or in default to two weeks' R. I. on each count

The Magistrate in sentencing the accused said that his abusive language and his aggressive conduct for twenty minutes clearly showed that he intended to insult and break the peace which a man less peacefully disposed than the complainant would have accepted.

MADRAS, July 8—Earth tremors of slight intensity were felt twice yesterday and the day before in Pennagaram near Dharmapuri, according to a Salem report. No damage has been caused.—A. P.

What finer work in war time than tending our sick and wounded? These fine men depend entirely on gentle and skilful hands. For without trained nurses, our doctors and all their science would be as helpless as their patients. Now the pace of battle increases, more and more women are wanted for this vital work. Do not hesitate—come forward to nurse the men who are making Victory certain.

Previous experience is not essential, as a short course of instruction is given before enrolment. Those with recognized nursing experience are eligible for direct enrolment: increments available for past experience. A gratuity is payable on completion of satisfactory service. Certificated nurses unable to accept the liabilities of the I.M.N.S. can join the A.N.S. under special terms. For further details, write to the Lady Superintendent, St John Ambulance Brigade Overseas of the area in which you live. If you have difficulty in finding her address, write to the Director General, Indian Medical Service, New Delhi.

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Art for the people in Britain—New sign-posts of artistic situation—No movement for India—Post-war planning without art—Curious order of the Madras Government—Evening art classes in Bombay.

"Art for Everybody" is the title of an illuminating booklet which is published in the series "Britain Advances." Its author, Mr. Eric Newton, has presented in it a brief biography of British art with the war as an important landmark. He sums up the position of art during the war in these words, "Thus an awareness of the meaning of art is being fostered and spread, and with that awareness comes the realisation that art has hitherto played too small a part in the life of the people." Obviously art was a temporary casualty, as the cultural blackout, which was an inevitable consequence of the declaration of the war, was lifted with the return of the business-as-usual spirit.

Wider Distribution

The environments of the war-time situation prompted art to leave the beaten track. The clamour for art kept up intensifying itself with the process of regrouping of the population necessitated by the danger of air-raids. A new machinery was set up for distribution of art on a wider scale. The British Council of Adult Education worked out and proceeded with the scheme of peripatetic exhibitions. The C.E.M.A.—the Council for the Encouragement of Music and the Arts which, was created later, took the situation in hand with the backing of the Treasury. Consequently art was brought within the reach of the rural areas —the areas which suffered from the permanent black-out of art before the outbreak of the war.

The expansion of the distributing machinery was, then, undertaken in a different direction. The insistence upon holding exhibitions in the special galleries was abandoned in favour of the places frequented by the people; and the restaurants among the latter proved to be the useful venues of the exhibitions which are arranged under the auspices of the Ministry of Food. Mural decoration is found to be another medium through which the restaurants are able to make art accessible to the people.

According to Mr. Newton, about twenty to thirty restaurants in London have been already decorated, and the Ministry of Food has given practical encouragement to the movement by appointing an expert art-adviser in order to ensure that the decorations are properly designed and carried out. Mural art bids fair to make headway now in England as the war has provided an outlet to it. The schools of art have also seized the opportunity to experiment with it and to give a scope to the hidden talent to express itself

New Sign-Posts

From the war-time artistic situation has sprung up a new clientele which consists of the younger and poorer people and which esteems art as a vital necessity and not a luxury of life. The regular exhibitions, though they are on a reduced scale, have shown a larger number of visitors and also buyers. The war has not only evoked the interest of the people in art but has offered an opportunity to them to acquaint themselves wiht the British artists and to appreciate their abilities and achievements, as the works of the foreign artists are no longer able to cross the Channel.

Wider distribution of art and the increasing popular interest in the same should be counted as the healthy influences of the war on the position of art in Britain. The war has, moreover, taught the Britishers to perceive, in the words of Mr. Newton, "the difference between art as a background to everyday life and art as a mere museum furniture." "Art for the people—Art for life's sake" have appeared as the sign-posts of the artistic situation which is developing in Britain and they should, in the course of time, mark the inauguration of the new order of art.

State As A Patron

Why has art been able to keep its head above water in Britain? The reply is found in Mr. Newton's significant statement which runs as "The economic security of a direct commission by the State and the stimulus of exciting and congenial subject-matter have between them brought about a new vitality and even a new imaginative vision." A few leading artists have been appointed in the War Office. A group has been entrusted with the task of recording the war and another group is engaged to record the beauties and curiosities of Britain. The amateur talent, which is revealed in abundance by the vast organisation of Civil Defence has also been offered encouragement. Evidently the State is fully convinced of the necessity of keeping art alive by guaranteeing economic security to the artists.

Art itself is not likely to remain unaffected by the altered economic, political and social environments. At present the British artists are divided into two camps—academic and experimental. The former are unprogressive in their outlook as they refuse to go beyond the set formulae, they have, therefore, failed to move with the times and to express the spirit of the current age The latter, in their enthusiastic search for new formulae, have gone to the stage of being incomprehensible to the man in the street. Both the groups which hitherto, relied upon a limited circle of connoisseurs and collectors for appreciation, will have to face a new and wider clientale which will demand art as an actual requirement; and such a demand will determine the development of the new styles and schools

There And Here

"Art For Everybody" facilitates the review of the position of art in India. The British Government has not missed to ensure economic security to the artists and progress to art, The Government of India, whose switch-board is controlled by Whitehall, has not lifted the long-standing black-out of art in India. The names of a few British artists appeared in the honours list on the King's Birthday, the Indian artists are rarely honoured in a like manner by their Government The British artists are commissioned to record the war and the beauties and curiosities of Britain. The Indian artists are rarely commissioned by the Government to record any contemporary event even during the times of peace.

Mural art, which has found the walls in the restaurants of London, hardly gets a foothold in the palaces of the princes and in the buildings of the Government in modern India. The artistic situation in Britain has been reorganised with a definite object and is handled with thought and foresight. The Government of India has formulated no scheme whatsoever for propagating art and for offering patronage to the artists. India was known the world over as an artistic and a great art-producing country. To-day she is quite the opposite and is likely to continue as such for an indefinite period as the Government has not realised art as a vital interest of the people. Art is approaching the people in Britain. Art is receding from the people in India.

Without Art

The programme of planning for post-war reconstruction in India is, according to the message from the Associated Press dated May 31, proceeding apace on paper at New Delhi Various committees besides the main reconstruction committee are engaged in the stupendous task of changing the face of India in the post-war period, but nothing concrete has, so far, emerged and nothing is likely to emerge from the paper-schemes, as everything that is promised by the official spokesmen is supposed to be a post-war measure.

The post-war reconstruction front at New Delhi is said to have covered a wide range of subjects from which art appears to be a conspicuous omission. Those, who have undertaken the responsibility of shaping the destiny of India, have failed to realise that art is a great economic, educational and cultural problem of the country and that the regeneration of the Indian life in its varied aspects without art is bound to be a failure.

Political Offence

The Government of Madras has imposed a ban on the exhibition of unveiling the portraits, pictures, statues, busts etc., of the political detenus by the local bodies of the province including the Corporation of Madras in the buildings owned or occupied by them. Such a ban cannot be justified on any grounds, but it, however, exposes the degree of freedom and the type of local self-government enjoyed by India.

One would like to know whether the ban will restrain the organisations like the National War Front from publishing the portraits of the national leaders under detention like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru with convevient quotations from their speeches and writings. The ban indirectly curtails the scope of work for the artists, but fortunately it leaves them at liberty to accept the commissions of the portraits and statues of the political detenus Mr. Beverley Nichols who does not believe in the political argument, ought to be told that the exhibition or unveiling of the portraits or statues of the politictl detenues has been declared to be a political ogence in Madras.

Evening Classes

The Government of Bombay has taken a welcome decision to open, as an experimental measure for one year, evening art classes at the Sir J. J. School of Art. One of these classes will be a life-class for the artists and students who have some experience in drawing and painting. The other will provide training in the subjects like drawing, painting, oriental design, book-illumination and commercial art, and will, thus, offer to the students an opportunity to select the branches of art which they like. The classes will offer to the students, who are prevented by their employment from attending the regular day classes, the facilities for systematic training in art.

Some of the grown-up citizens, especially the ladies of the well-to-do class, have taken to art as an avocation of the leisure hours, but they are frequently unable to select teachers of the right type. Instances are not unknown in which such grown-up aspirants receive unsystematic training from the unsystematically trained teachers and consider themselves as artists by imitating the revivalistic style of Bengal. Such people ought to attend the evening classes.

The others who should know that there is a school of art in Bombay and that it holds evening classes which would be convenient to them are some of the fastidious amateurs of the Gujarati community They have gathered an erroneous impression from the self-styled art-leaders of their province that the only home of art in India is Bengal and that art to be Indian must be Bengali in mannerism.

My dear Sisters and Brothers

Have you noticed how a dog eagerly gobbles up his food, while pussy eats quite daintly and takes a long time over her meal? Do you know why that is so?

Some people say it is because pussy's ancestors (the cat tribe) always hunted singly and so ate in peace. They never worried about somebody coming along for a share!

But dogs are descended from the wolf, who hunt in packs, and they have to gobble up their food quickly before somebody else snatches it!

The Phoenix

The Phoenix, a fabulous bird in shape and size resembling an eagle with red and golden plumage, was said to burn itself upon a pyre, from the ashes of which a new Phoenix sprung.

Another version ran that at the approach of death, the old bird built itself a nest in Arabia, and from the nest was generated a young one. This bird cased its parent's body in an egg of myrrh and then flew away with it to the temple of Heliopolis in Egypt.

Telling The Number

Bid the person double the number he has fixed on in his mind; which done, bid him multiply the sum of them both by 5 and give you the product, which he will never refuse to do, from which, if you cut off the last figure of the product—always a cipher or a 5,—the number left will be that first thought of.

As for example: let the number thought of be 26, which doubled makes 52; that multiplied by 5 produces 260; then, if you take away the cipher which is in the last place, there will remain 26, the number thought of.

Some Puns

Why is an empty purse always the same?—Because there's no change in it.

Why is a river lazy—Because it never leaves its bed.

Who is given the sack as soon as he starts work?—A Postman.

What asks no questions but has to be answered?—A door-bell.

Do It Fully

If you're told to do a thing,
And mean to do it really,
Never let it be by halves;
Do it fully, freely.

Never make a poor excuse,
Waiting, weak, unsteady;
All obedience worth the name.
Must be prompt and ready.

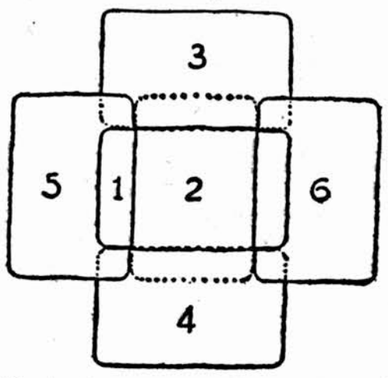
All Good Wishes from
Your Loving Dada.

"GULISTAN," KHAR-BOMBAY 21.

"NO JOKE"
(Photo: Ratialal Kothari)

FITTING THE CARDS

When I was a child I was very fond of this trick. The secret lies in being able to fit six cards together in such a way that it is easy to pick them all up in a solid mass like a plate.



This is how it is done. Lay the cards down on the table in the order shown by the numbers 1 to 4 in the illustration. Card No. 1 is shown by the dotted lines under card No. 2 and it is placed vertically instead of horizontally. Then tuck cards No. 5 and 6 "under" Card No. 1 and with their CORNERS "over" cards 3 and 4. This locks all the cards together and they may be lifted up without coming apart by means of card No. 2.

Estd: 1898 Estd: 1898

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The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

Two hill stations to-day are the centres of important political activity—Panchgani in the Western Ghats and Srinagar in Kashmir.

Gandhiji throughout his life, has shown a peculiar gift of investing obscure, unknown places with historic significance and worldwide renown. A man of the common people as he is, the greatest events in his life are connected with little-known villages—Dandi, Dharasana, Sabarmati and Sevagram. He put Juhu on the front page of the world press and now he has made Panchgani the focal point of political interest. Verily it has been said that wherever Gandhiji chooses to stay automatically becomes the capital of India.

Hitherto Panchgani has been known only for its salubrious climate. Even as a hill station it is neither officially patronized like Simla, Nainital or Mahableshwar, nor is it a fashionable summer resort like Mussooree, Ootacamund or Mount Abu. The Bombay Directory informs us that the town boasts of a post and telegraph office with facilities for trunk telephone calls. Yet I doubt if in its whole history, so many press messages have been telegraphed, telephoned and cabled as on the very first day of Gandhiji's arrival. Crack reporters from news-agencies and newspapers are already on the spot trying to acclimatize themselves before tackling the big rush of news. For, mark you, news there is going to be plenty from there, and I don't envy that telegraphist in the little Panchgani post office.

Already a stream of distinguished visitors is beginning to make the pilgrimage to Panchgani. Rajaji is the first, presumably trying to convince Gandhiji that "The Way Out" is the only way to end the deadlock in the country. Sir Radhakrishnan has already arrived to deliver (so it is freely rumoured) a message from President Chiang of China. Both Sapru and Jaykar are expected in the near future to resume their old role of twin-mediators. The third great apostle of Liberalism in India Srinivasa Sastri, is also proceeding to Panchgani. So are Sir Homi Mody and Mr. K. M. Munshi. But there will be more and more such visitors and the Panchgani dateline is going to be a front page feature in your morning paper—as long as Gandhiji chooses to remain there!

Once he leaves and the politicians and pressmen pack up their bags and depart, Panchgani will revert to its original obscurity. Unless, of course, something tangible comes out of these political talks to radically alter the present situation in which case Panchgani may go down into history as a turning point in India's destiny—like Panipat or Plassey!

★

Retreat To Srinagar!

From Panchgani to Srinagar, it is a far, far cry—about two thousand miles! In the fourth dimension of politics, it is the distance between Gandhiji and Mr. Jinnah, or if you like it, between Hindustan and Pakistan!

Srinagar, too, is becoming a centre of political activity and speculation, thanks to the presence of Mr. Jinnah who retreated to the city on the Jhelum almost simultaneously with the news of Gandhiji's release There he has remained ever since enjoying peace and rest on the shores of the lotus-covered Dal lake; but from the reports available he has been doing his best to create a storm in Kashmir politics by boosting the sectarian, reactionary 'Kashmir Muslim Conference' as against Sheikh Abdullah's progressive, democratic and united 'Kashmir National Conference' which is the symbol of the democratic urge of the Kashmir masses in the same manner as the Indian National Congress represents the freedom urge of the Indian people.

Not to be outdone by Gandhiji in any way whatsoever, Mr. Jinnah is having his followers come up to him in Srinagar with their reports, complaints, suggestions (does anyone ever suggest anything to Mr. Jinnah?) and petitions. Nawabzada Liaqatali Khan, the General Secretary of the League, has already arrived along with Kazi Mohd. Isa, member of the Council of Action, and others may follow suit. Meanwhile, our Communist friend, Doctor Kunwar Mohamed Ashraf is also there on behalf of his Party, with the specific object of contacting the Qaid-e-Azam as often as possible. But one cannot say yet whether the aristocrat will be converted to Communism or the erstwhile atheist persuaded to join the Muslim League!

★

Straws In The Wind?

It could not be a very hopeful report that the loyal General Secretary has brought to Kashmir for his Qaid-e-Azam. Even, apart from the Punjab debacle, there seems to be confusion everywhere on the Muslim League Front. While Mr. Jinnah has been contemplating the beauty of nature in Kashmir, the "enemy"— that hated creature, the Nationalist Muslim—is making a headway on several strategically important sectors. The Ahrars have held a successful conference in Lahore, the capital of Pakistan, in which the President, Syed Badruduja of Bengal, condemned the Pakistan scheme as "based on a hymn of hatred against the Hindus." The Muslim Majlis has been showing signs of activity in the United Provinces. Doctor Khan Sahib has come out with a challenging statement exposing the Frontier League Ministry. A flying bomb comes from an unexpected direction—the Head of the Ahmedi (Qadiani) community is reported to have ordered his followers to keep away from the League. Finally, there are disruption and Fifth Column symptoms within the League itself. The U.P. League, perhaps the most important provincial branch, has had a serious split,—as many as 18 out of 26 members of the Working Committee have tendered their resignations from it, including such prominent Leaguers as Chaudhrie Khalikuzzaman and Raja of Mahmudabad. This is serious enough. But to cap it all, some of the provincial League leaders have been openly lending support to the Kasturba Gandhi Memorial Fund.

These might all be little more than straws in the wind. But wasn't it only an additional straw that broke the over-burdened camel's back.

★

Private Smith Of U. S. A.

Smith is not his real name and he has not been to Washington like Capra's "Mr. Smith"—but let's call him Private Smith all the same.

He casually dropped in this office one afternoon, a tall sunburnt school boy in the familiar doughboy outfit. He said he was interested in India (but confessed that 99 per cent of the other American soldiers in India are not and are just dying to get back home) and added that he had been long enough in India to know that he knew very little about the country. But he was anxious to learn more and so he came to us, bursting with questions and bubbling schoolboyish enthusiasm. He wanted to know everything—about Gandhi and Congress, Jinnah and Muslim League, would a free India be isolationist?, who might be the first President of the Indian republic?, would nutrition or education come first in the programme of reconstruction to be adopted by an independent India etc.

In our turn we asked him some questions and from the frank answers one could get quite an adequate picture of Private Smith and his mind.

Born 21 years ago in a middle class family of a small town in the Middle West, Smith was a freshman in college when Japan attacked Pearl Harbour. He joined the army immediately and came to India two years ago.

He has never been to New York and, ironically enough, an Indian journalist who has been to America had to tell him what the great Metropolis was like. It has never yet voted in a presidential election and can't say whether he is a Republican or a Democrat. "I am just an American citizen", he insists.

Private Smith is not a philosopher but he made the profoundly human observation that "Indians are not queer or different. They are just people—like us!" He debunked the "mysterious India" legend and said he had found Indians quite easy to talk to and understand and though their accents might vary, the Indian and American talked the same language. The one thing he does not like in India is tea as he prefers coffee and pines for cocacola.

Private Smith's war policy is summed up in these words: "Finish Japan and go back home." When he goes back home he wants to study Law and be a journalist. We told him in India when you become journalist you automatically have to study Law!

Private Smith wants India to be free and, as a free nation, participate in a scheme of international co-operation. He regards an Indian as an Indian—not as a Hindu, Muslim, Parsi, touchable or untouchable. He left us with the wish that we might meet again in a free India.

We hope there are more such Private Smiths. If there are, they are welcome any day to drop in for a chat and a cup of tea—sorry, we mean coffee!

★

"No Great Feeling"!

I suggest that it is high time our bright young news agency reporters acquired a sense of proportion. It was childish to go and ask Noel Coward (as some Calcutta representative of the Associated Press did) whether the actor-dramatist would see Mahatma Gandhi. It brought forth from the great Mr. Coward ("the greatest man in the world" as he was introduced to Indian troops on the Eastern front!) the profound observation: 'I haven't a great feeling about politics. I hear he is indisposed."

Noel Coward is right. He has no "great feeling about politics"—in fact his plays reveal no "great feeling" about anything. He is clever of course. "HE IS SO KLE-

NOEL COWARD

"Greatest man in the world."

VAH, MY DEAH!"——So, so, BLASE and cynical and sophisticated! SO AMUSING! But no 'great feelings", mind you! Even the love affairs in Coward's plays are casual and bored a cynical 'Design For Living' so typical of the jaded English leisured class, the fashionable Mayfair Society, the class that builds its luxurious mansions on the foundations of Empire. It is not surprising, therefore, that while the amusing Mr. Coward has no "great feeling" about anything, he yet reveals a near-great feeling about British patriotism and imperialism in some of his plays and films—like "Cavalcade" and "In Which We Serve". The latter film about a ship, seen recently in Bombay, is one of the best things Coward has created—in fact more original and more human than anything else of his we have read or seen—but still it lacked that feeling for humanity in the raw

JINNAH

"Straws in the wind."

which, for instance, characterizes Steinbeck—Hitchcock's "Lifeboat."

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"The Stage Is Set...."

And so Noel Coward is coming here. The "Society" is, of course, all agog to receive him. Ever since Melvyn Douglas left, no such glamorous personality has come to Bombay. I suppose silverware is being polished and sari borders re-burnished and hostesses would soon be vying with one another to have Mr. Coward for dinner. Autograph-hunters are poised for attack and the News Parade is prepared to leave the stud-bulls and the bureaucrats alone for a day to film Noel Coward's meeting with Devika Rani. As the apprentice might write lapsing into a tangled metaphor, "The stage is all set for showering the traditional hospitality of India on Mr. Noel Coward, famous actor and dramatist, from England, who has just concluded a tour of the Eastern front where he was introduced to Indian soldiers as the "greatest man in the world", but who has no "great feeling about politics."

During his stay in India, Mr. Coward will be asked all sorts of questions by the Press and by his admirers. Is sari the best dress for women? What do you think of Indian women? Do you really believe in the polyandrous 'Design For Living'? What is the future of the theatre? What do you think of Indian films. When will the war end? etc. But I do hope no one is going to be fatuous enough to ask him again: "Are you going to meet Mahatma Gandhi?"

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Do You Want To Act?

The Bombay Secretary of the People's Theatre tells me that they are soon starting work on a number of plays—in English, Hindustani, Gujerati and Marathi—and would like to hear from young men and women, subscribing to the ideals of the People's Theatre, who would like to act in them.

Let me warn, however, that the People's Theatre is not an ordinary amateur theatrical club and only those who are not only artistically-inclined but also politically conscious, and who can put in hard, disciplined work in this cause, in co-operation with others belonging to different patriotic political parties (or to no party) should apply. Others had better keep away.

PORTRAIT OF A REVOLUTIONARY

By SGT. WALTER BERNSTEIN

MILADA RAJTER sits in a hospital somewhere in Italy and waits to return to the war.

Milada is from Belgrade in Yugoslavia; she is a young woman about 25 or 26, although she looks a little older now.

Her black hair is streaked with gray, but her face is quick and very expressive, and she gives the impression of someone who moves a great deal. This is only an impression, since Milada has a fractured leg and will not be able to move at all for a while. Such an injury is a handicap to anyone. It is especially annoying to Milada, who has been working in German-occupied Belgrade for the past two years as a member of the Partisan underground.

The hospital in which Milada sits used to be a children's school, and it looks like the kind of school a nine-year-old child might draw in black. It squats in a little village near the sea; large and barnlike, with high ceilings and bare walls. There is a general air of disuse about it, as if the children had all grown up and gone away. The wind brushes coldly through the rooms and the air holds a constant chill. At night the lights are dim and insufficient.

Not Unusual

What you would find are some 300 Yugoslav Partisans, recently evacuated from their native country. They are the patients. They have been brought over simply because they were hurt in a part of the country from which they could be evacuated, not because they were people of any special prestige. They are suffering from bullet wounds, sharpnel wounds, fractures, frostbite and assorted injuries and for every one of them safe in Italy there are thousands still in Yugoslavia.

Milada Rajter is one of the 26 women. She is very surprised when anyone asks to hear her story because she considers herself no different from any of the others and no more worthy of special attention. She isn't any different. Her job may have been a little more dangerous and a little more difficult, but her importance is in the fact that she is not unusual. She is repeated thousands of times in her country and in resistance movements all over Europe.

A Typical Yugoslav Woman Warrior

No one is more aware of that than Milada herself, but she tells her story willingly enough, with no posturing and no false modesty. She tells it sitting upright in her bed in one of the two wards for women and children. Next to her is a boy of 7 whose leg has been shot away by a German grenade. The rest of the beds are filled mainly with frostbite cases. On the wall has been roughly lettered the Partisan slogan: "Death To Fascism! Freedom To The People!" In one corner a young girl wearing the red-starred Partisan cap is making a "wall newspaper."

Before the Germans came Milada was a dental technician. In the spring of 1941 she began to work full time in the underground. She spoke German fluently, which was a big help.

Routine Story!

Underground work in Belgrade presented more dangers than work in any other city in Yugoslavia mainly because the Nazi terror was greatest there.

But most of the work was routine, in the sense that hauling dynamite every day would be routine. Pamphlets and even whole books were printed on illegal presses and distributed all over the city. Partisans were hidden and passed to safety. The organization kept regular concealed supply dumps, over which a 24-hour guard was posted.

"I was a hostage myself", the doctor says, "but they let me go because I was a medical man." Milada speaks to him, and he bends closer to listen, interrupting every now and then with a question. Finally he stands up and shakes his head: "She was telling me about a family I know in Belgrade," he says. "They were all executed as hostages—the father, the mother and the two daughters." The doctor shakes his head again slowly. "It is always hard to get over things like that. The father kept a drug store in my neighbourhood. He used to fill my prescriptions."

Milada worked constantly in this atmosphere, walking the thin line of danger with the single-mindedness of all the Partisans.

Hurt In Accident

Milada completely renounced her identity, not daring even to visit certain streets where she was likely to be recognized. She had altered her appearance by changing her hair and adding a few touches here and there, but there were still anxious moments when she was recognized by people who might have given her away.

She managed to see her family three times in two years. Her two brothers escaped to join the Partisans; the Gestapo executed her father for that. Later both brothers were killed by the enemy. Her mother and younger sister lived alone.

Finally, in May 1943, the organization decided that Milada had worked enough in the underground. Her escape to liberated territory was arranged, and she was passed along by the Partisans.

Four months later Milada reached Jajco in north-west Yugoslavia, where Partisan headquarters were then located. After a short rest she was assigned to a division to do political work. It was while with this outfit that she hurt her leg and was evacuated across the Adriatic to Italy.

"She says she was hurt in an accident, not while in action", the doctor tells you. Milada speaks quickly to him. "She doesn't want you to get the wrong impression", the doctor adds. "She says she hasn't been in action yet."

There is silence for a moment, while Milada searches for something else to say, and then she holds her hands palms upward and shrugs and smiles. It is afternoon and the room is dark and cold. The other patients are deep under their blankets, and only their faces show, thin and hard and alive with a deep belief in what they are fighting for. Looking at them you see that they are ordinary people, just as Milada is an ordinary girl. It is only when you realize what they have done that you understand they are like the ordinary people all over the world, there is nothing at all ordinary about them. They are heroes in the exact, ancient sense of the word. And Milada Rajter is one of them.—U.S.O.W.I.

MEN OF THE PLOUGH AND THE SWORD!

(Continued from Page 2)

ties in his village, Tangkochung, ten miles north of Canton, a sixteen-year-old boy, Chen Shun, was ordered by the Japs to serve them as a waiter. When the dinner was over he slipped out to the street, gathered five boys, all younger than himself, and gave them instructions. With three hoes, a bludgeon, an axe and a kitchen cleaver, they made their way to the house to attack men armed with machine-guns, hand-grenades and mausers.

Fortunately, the two Japs on guard at the door were snoring beside their light machine-gun. Swiftly fell Chen Shun's kitchen cleaver and another boy's axe. The two guards were dead and the boys took their mausers.

In about five minutes a Japanese sergeant and his men were all dead —some of them with bullets made in Japan in their bodies. Chen Shun, who received a slight flesh wound in his left arm, was the only casualty among the boys. By dawn the boys had decamped, well armed, to join a Chinese mobile unit.

In the spring of 1940 the Japanese in Hsiehsien in Shansi arrested a Chinese from the village of Wiekuochen and marched him towards the execution ground. A little boy ran up to the man.

"Daddy", said the lad, who was about 12, "mother's got supper ready."

The Japs thought that the arrested man must be a resident of the village and set him free. In reality, he was a spy sent by the Chinese guerillas and the boy who pretended to be his son belonged to the Children's National Salvation Corps.

During a battle at Chuwo in Shansi the Chinese guerillas were retreating when a boy trumpeter made his way to a hill-top and blew a stirring call. This instilled courage into the hearts of his retreating comrades and fear into those of the Japanese. The mobile fighters staged a come-back and put the enemy to flight.

From humble beginnings, the guerillas have spread all over China so that they now dog each step that the Japanese take. In the heart of every Jap soldier there exists the haunting fear that some morning he may wake up to find a guerilla's knife slashing at his heart.

"Cook The Japs"

The guerillas are everywhere and nowhere. Japanese cannot tell who is a guerilla and who is not. They often suspect the wrong persons and have no fear of actual guerillas. Eight Japanese soldiers once gave chase to four Chinese chicken dealers near Hsuchow, with the intention of stealing their chickens, and had almost caught up when the four stopped, drew guns and began firing. Six of the Japanese were killed and the others escaped.

In northern Shansi, near the Wutai Mountains, Chinese peasants make their steamed biscuits in the shape of Japanese soldiers. When they eat these biscuits they sing:—

You eat rice and I eat noodles,
But let everybody cook the Japs.
You can have the elbows,
While I enjoy the legs.
As to the heads,
Leave them for the dogs.

Buddhists Take To Arms

The infamous conduct of the Japanese invaders has aroused bitter indignation even among the adherents of Buddhism, a religion opposed to killing, even the killing of an ant or a bed bug.

The Buddhist Abbot Hung-fah has been hunting Japs in the hills surrounding Chuhsien in eastern Anhwei, where guerilla warfare is being carried on with increasing intensity, according to Wei Yung-chen, Commissioner of Civil Affairs for the province.

One of the guerilla leaders in eastern Anhwei whose name brings chills to the hearts of the Japs is that of Old Man Fan who is fighting with 4,000 armed peasants in hills surrounding Fengyang, his home town. His agility of movement belies his age, which is 72. He wears a long white beard. Few Japanese soldiers who have seen his beard have lived to describe it.

"The Japs can never lick us," Old Man Fan tells his followers. "You have never seen a buffalo swallowed up by a mouse, have you?"

Old Man Fan was in Japan when Dr. Sun Yat-sen was a voluntary exile in that country planning his revolution, which in 1911 gave birth to the Chinese Republic. He joined Dr. Sun's Tung Meng Hui, the forerunner of the present-day Kuamintang. He led a band of shock troops which chased the Manchu officials out of his home county, Fengyang and the adjoining districts.

The strategy of the Chinese guerillas on all fronts is:—

"Withdraw when the enemy forces advance. Harass them when they settle down. Attack them when they are exhausted. Pursue them when they flee."

Guerillas frequently attack Japanese troop trains and waylay supply caravans. Trucks loaded with barbed wire, ammunition, gasoline and food for Japanese outposts make fine prizes for the hit-and-run fighters.

Four Japanese soldiers driving a truck loaded with flour and other food stopped in a village in eastern Hopei for a test. They sat under a tree and three Chinese, whom they took to be peasants, sold them cakes and tea.

Suddenly the "peasants" grabbed the rifles of the soldiers and killed all four. Then one of the attackers ran into the village to announce that flour could be had free.

A favourite trick of the Chinese guerillas is to plant scythes, long nails and other sharp objects under the dust or mud of roads. The rubber tires of Japanese motorized units are punctured and the hoofs of Japanese horses are torn.

Many of the tricks of the guerillas are simple and require no arms and few men for execution. A piece of cube sugar may seem harmless enough, but when it is put into a gasoline tank, the sugar dissolves in the gasoline and deposits carbon in the motor cylinders, sooner or later stopping the engine. The presence of sugar in gasoline is not detected by the enemy until an airplane or armoured car is in use and then it is too late.

Bands of guerillas keep in touch with other bands through a guerilla mail service but, to the disappointment of philatelists, do not put stamps on their letters. They use feathers instead. Ordinary letters have one feather pasted on them while letters of more importance carry two. Letters of extreme urgency bear three feathers, which means "Special Delivery."

As this article is written, in the late spring of 1944, fighting has flared up again on the Chinese fronts and the Japs once more are trying to devise means of driving China out of the war. They may occupy more cities and towns before the fighting is over but these, in the words of Father Lebbe, "will become their graveyards, for they never will be able to survive the attacks of China's teeming millions of regulars, guerillas and civilians."

(Condensed from "CHINA—After Seven Years Of War", published by the Chinese Ministry of Information.)

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Films Must Be Used To Popularise

CLASSICAL DANCES OF INDIA

By "SUSHAN"

These are the days of revival of classical Indian dancing. One sees on every road in Bombay so many schools of Indian dance and so many so-called dance teachers that a visitor to Bombay might be misled into believing that Bombay is a culture centre of India. Far from it. These so-called dance teachers who own dance schools are but dilettantes striving to eke out a livelihood in this city, but who incidentally keep alive the public interest in this art. Classical Indian dance, like music, is essentially an art handed down, since ages, from teacher to student. So that even to this day our dance and music are preserved in all their purity and beauty only by the great teachers. No one can, therefore, claim to be a dancer—let alone a dance teacher—unless and until, he or she has received complete training from our great dance teachers of India. But, one hears so little of these great teachers and yet it is they who keep alive our classical ancient art. It is for the public, therefore, to sift the grain from the chaff and admire and drink in the beauty of our age old art.

Kathak

And, now to our different dance schools. Kathak of North India, which seems to have originated from Jaipur and Lucknow, is not new to Bombay public. It is a pity, however, that this type of dance has been vulgarized and cheapened to a very great degree by the dilettantes and also in the filmland. Madame Menaka, the noted dance celebrity of Bombay, deserves all praise for preserving the elasticity of this school. If one could see its great teachers such as Achan Prasad, Lachan Prasad, Shambhu Maharaj, Jailal and other veritable giants of the school, one cannot but feel proud of our art. This type of dance specialises in the variations of the speed, different types of rhythms, with its quick turns, its 'Bhavas' and expressions. 'Taala', and 'Laya' the basis of all dance are so beautifully adhered to in this school of dance.

Manipuri

The slow undulating graceful movements of Manipuri dance are always so fascinating that the audience craves for more and more of this type. Manipuri has become very popular in Bombay. Amobi Singh of Almora, Bipin Sinha, Babu Sukhendu Datt and a host of others have gained distinction as the foremost dance teachers of this school. Shirin Vazifdar, the budding Manipuri dancer in Bombay, deserves all praise and encouragement by the public in as much as she is wonderfully graceful and has a complete mastery of this technique. This rising danseuse who has in her repertoire a number of folk dances, if given opportunities, will be in the limelight soon.

Bharat Natyam

Bharatha Natyam of South India, the third of the series, is by far the most picturesque and statuesque. The music played for this is typically South Indian. If one sees a polished Bharatha Natyam performer, one can see in the scintillating and crisp movements of the dancer, all the powerful grace of the Ellora carvings and the fascinating curves of Ajanta Frescoes. It looks as if the dance figures in Tanjore and Chidambaram temples have come to life. Bharatha Natyam can be mainly divided into two portions, 'Nrittya' and 'Abhinayam', the one depicting variations of dance movements and rhythm, the other depicting acting or an exposition of expression embodying its own 'mudras' or hand gestures. Though this dance had been exclusively in the hands of the professional dancing girls in South India, it has been introduced to the public by the efforts of Srimati Rukmini Arundale, Ramgopal, Krishna Sivaram, Chandrabhaga Devi, Shanta Rao and others.

Vidwan Meenakshisundaram Pillay of Pandanallur, the greatest teacher of this art, who has amongst his innumerable students, a galaxy of well-known artists such as enlisted above, is a person whom the whole of India must be proud of. Endowed with a full knowledge of Sanskrit, having Bharatha Natya Shastra at his finger tips, this grand old man of seventy five is responsible for moulding many a talented dancer. For a long time, it was assumed that Bharatha Natyam should be performed only by women. But Meenakshisundram Pillay rightly asserts that men have their full share in this type of dance. There is no need for us to extol the grandeur and perfection of technique by Ramgopal and Krishna Sivaram. If Ramgopal made history as the first male to do Bharatha Natyam, Krishna Sivaram and Chandrabhaga Devi have made a new history as the first couple to introduce Bharatha Natyam as dance duets. It is a blessing that these famous artists will be in Bombay to train the ardent devotees in this field of art.

Kathakali

Who can ever forget the grotesque, powerful and soul-stirring Kathakali performances of Malabar. A night spent in witnessing Kathakali dramas is an education and experience in itself. Kathakali with all its picturesque costumes and headdresses and elaborate hand gestures or 'mudras', sweeping and powerful footwork, at once keeps the audience spell-bound. The training for Kathakali students starts early with a course of special body bending exercises and massage. Then follow the vigorous eye exercises and the dance foot work together with 'mudras.' A polished Kathakali dancer is a poem in himself. Amongst the great teachers Kunju Kump, Ravunni Menon, Shankaran Namboodri stand out as the principals. From these have emanated the modern Kathakali actors, who can ever forget the part of "Pootana" by "Pootana Krishna" or the Geetaarjun by Gopinath and his pupil Keshavdas or "Sundama" of Kunju Kump! This list would be never-ending. No wonder that our great dancers like Uday Shanker, Ramgopal, Gopinath and Thankamani, Krishna Sivaram and Chandrabhaga Devi have found in this art a self-expression which is so rare in other types of dancing. "The secret of all art is self-forgetfulness." In this type, art attains highest perfection. Kathakali makes the actor and the audience forget themselves.

Such a glorious art we have in India that the westerners have begun to admire the classic beauty of our dance art. But, unfortunately in India, this classic art is not given the place it deserves. Our own dance masters are so little known. These rare gems should become household words in India. 'Natya' is essentially a spiritual path towards realisation of the eternal. Its externals, consisting of a rigorous code of minutely significant movements each of which has many meanings, are lost on the audience as it is ignorant of them. Our classic dance art, therefore, must be popularised.

Cinema To Popularize Art

In South India where classical dance is common, the audience has begun to appreciate the beauty and dignity of our art. Art is sacred and unless and until our art passes through the hands of the cultured and the educated, it will remain, as a pastime or revelry for the idle rich. Our classic art is an institution, and as an institution, it must be brought up on a sound basis.

But, the classical dance performances that we witness on the stages of Bombay will not suit the pockets of average middle class and poor people. If our art should be popularised, it must be seen by the average citizens. Art, so far, has been mainly a pastime for the rich. But, the cinema is probably the only medium through which the ordinary Indian public could be interested in classical dances. In fact, the cinema can be used as an education to the public. Here again, the producers of most films who, knowing the modern craze for dance, are catering for the public vulgar and cheap dances. If only our producers, instead of thinking always in terms of cheap and so-called popular box office films, elevate themselves and create films of real worth by introducing classical dances, they would be doing India and Indians a very great service. Now-a-days the mind of modern educated youth revolts at the idea of seeing the same stereo-typed cheap dances in almost all the films. The time has come for a complete overhaul in the films. Classical dance does appeal to the public if the producers and directors know how to present it to the public.

Rice Cures High Blood Pressure

CHICAGO.

More information is now available on the rice treatment for blindness which is caused by high blood pressure—the remarkable new cure announced to the American Medical Association here by Dr. Walter Kempner of Duke University.

Addressing the association, Kempner said that a certain kind of blindness and high blood pressure are caused by something in the normal diet and that a rice diet reduces blood pressure by about half in hypertension cases.

The doctor said that most patients fed on a rice diet achieve a reduction in their blood pressure from 240 to 140 in three weeks to three months. Their blindness may be cured in that period or require a year.

Although the factor that causes these remarkable changes is as yet unknown, experiments are underway to discover the causes. Kempner said observations already made disclose that present conceptions of the cause of high blood pressure, putting the blame on the kidneys, aren't satisfactory, since diseased conditions of the kidneys aren't improved by the rice diet although the blindness is cured and the blood pressure reduced.

X-rays of patient's chests have shown that severe cases of enlargement of the heart have been so beneficially affected that the organ returned to normal size.

The diet consists almost entirely of boiled or steamed rice, plus fruit juices and vitamin preparations. No salt is permitted. The rice, thus taken, is not too palatable but patients have found it edible by mixing their fruit juices with it.—USOWI.

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